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NASSGP

22nd

National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs

Annual Survey Report

1990-1991 Academic Year

GENERAL INFORMATION

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The National Association of State Scholarship & Grant Programs

NASSGP

22nd Annual Survey Report
1990-1991 Academic Year

State Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs for
Students to Attend
Postsecondary Educational Institutions

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January, 1991

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First of all, preparing this report would have been impossible without the cooperation and support of the state grant agencies who furnish the data. We are thankful for their continued support of PHEAA and NASSGP in this matter.

The PHEAA Research and Policy Analysis staff devotes considerable energy, effort and care to preparation of the Report. We want to specially acknowledge Debbie Heberle for her superb work in collecting, verifying and compiling the many tables of data. Ms. Heberle devoted many more hours to and expended much more effort on this project than did its authors, and her careful attention to detail made analyses easier and more precise. Miriam Cooper did a fine job distributing and collecting the agency surveys and helping compile the results. Marian Dunmire deserves recognition and our gratitude for skillfully editing the text and typing it and the voluminous tables.

We feel it appropriate to mention that this is the eleventh edition of the NASSGP report to be compiled by PHEAA. The first eleven were compiled by Joseph D. Boyd, former head of the Illinois State Scholarship Commission and NASSGP's second president. Dr. Boyd started us on a journey that has proven quite valuable. We are thankful that he recognized the importance of compiling annual data on state grant assistance, and are pleased to have been able to continue in his footsteps as state grant programs grew in the past decade.

Finally, we acknowledge the members of the financial aid community and student aid policymakers throughout the nation, whose continued interest in and use of the reports make providing them worth our collective efforts.

Kenneth R. Reeher

Jerry S. Davis

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SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

In 1990-91, states are expected to award over $2.15 billion in grant aid to over 1.7 million students in postsecondary education, representing a 6.1 percent increase over last year's $2.026 billion awarded. As in previous years, over three-fourths of the dollars will go to undergraduates from need-based programs.

This is the second consecutive year that undergraduates will receive more than $1.5 billion in need-based grants and the eighth consecutive year they will receive more than $1 billion. This year's expected growth rate for undergraduate need-based aid is almost 7 percent, about the average annual rate for the preceding nine years. However, since expected rates are always higher than actual rates, and since the survey was conducted in late summer and early autumn, before many states encountered budgetary difficulties, it is almost certain that this year's actual rate will be much lower than the expected one and below the annual average for the decade.

This year only 17 states are expected to increase their need-based grant dollars to undergraduates by 10 percent or more. Last year 22 states experienced such increases. On the other hand, 15 states reported expected reductions in grant dollars in 1990-91, versus only ten states experiencing such losses between 1988-89 and 1989-90. However, laudable increases are expected in nine states. Maine and Alaska expect to more than double their dollars; Kentucky, Washington and Louisiana expect greater than 50 percent increases; and Alabama, Delaware, Florida and Minnesota expect over 30 percent growth rates.

The 31 states that have non-need-based grant programs for undergraduates expect to increase their award dollars by 14.1 percent, to $217.5 million. The expected growth rates for the three types of non-need-based undergraduate programs are: for merit scholarships, 20.8 percent; for categorical aid programs, 27.6 percent; and for "tuition equalization" programs, just 5.6 percent.

Since 1985-86, non-need-based undergraduate award dollars have increased at a much higher rate than need-based ones, 82.4 percent versus 34.8 percent. The five-year growth rates for merit scholarship and categorical aid programs are especially large, 134 percent and 104 percent, respectively. However, it should be noted that over 59 percent of the additional dollars in aggregate merit scholarships for the five-year period came from just two states, Florida and Missouri, and over 80 percent of the additional aggregate categorical aid dollars came from just Illinois and New York. "Tuition equalization" program dollars have grown by 50 percent since 1985-86.

Support for non-need-based programs in states with need-based ones generally has increased since 1985-86. Of the 31 states with both types of programs, 22 have increased their non-need-based program dollars by greater rates and eleven have increased their dollars for non-need-based awards by more than their need-based awards. However, when all 52 "states" (the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are counted as "states" in this report) are considered, $4.37 has been added to need-based undergraduate programs for every dollar added to non-need-based ones. When the five states that added the most to their non-need-based programs are excluded from the aggregate totals, the ratio becomes $8.51 in additional need-based dollars for every non-need-based grant dollar added since 1985-86. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that states generally are turning away from support of need-based to non-need-based grant programs.

Aggregate need-based dollars to graduate/professional school students are expected to grow by 7.8 percent in 1990-91, to $31.1 million. Only 24 states have such programs and their expected aggregate award dollars for this year are less than amounts awarded in 1987-88 and 1988-89. So there is no short-term trend toward increasedd dollars for these programs. Only 16 states have non-need-based programs that make awards to graduate/professional school students. These programs are expected to award $16.2 million to 4,645 students in 1990-91, representing a 9.5 percent increase in dollars and a 7.3 percent increase in recipients. Since 1985-86, award dollars for these programs have grown by 90 percent, but two-thirds of the increase came from added funds for New York's programs.

This year states will use 17.7 percent fewer State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program dollars than they used in 1989-90 to match their need-based awards, due to a cut in federal appropriations, and use of SSIG allocations for work-study programs in two states, Iowa and Washington. In the aggregate, only 3.5 percent of the states' need-based grant dollars come from the SSIG. But on the average, 14.5 percent of the 52 states' need-based dollars come from this source. The median percent is 8.5 percent. Eight states expect at least four out of every ten need-based dollars they spend to come from the SSIG: the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Alabama, Alaska and Louisiana will considerably improve on their matches of SSIG funds in 1990-91.

This year's expected distributions of need-based undergraduate grant recipients and dollars among students at different institutional types are similar to those of many past years, with 61 percent of recipients attending public colleges, 29 percent attending private colleges, 5 percent attending private/proprietary vocational-technical schools and the remaining 5 percent attending other types of postsecondary institutions. About 47 percent of award dollars should go to private college students, 43 percent to public college students, 6 percent to private/proprietary vocational-technical school students and the remaining 4 percent to students at other types of institutions.

State grant awards are typically available to students at many types of postsecondary institutions. About 48 percent of the programs which identified types of institutions where awards could be used make awards to students at public and private, two- and four-year colleges and at least one other type of postsecondary institution. About nine out of ten programs make awards to four-year public college students, eight out of ten to four-year private college students, seven out of ten to two-year public college students, six out of ten to two-year private college students, and four out of ten make them to students attending other types of postsecondary institutions. Of the new grant programs that have been implemented since 1985-86, eight out of ten serve public college students, while fewer than six out of ten serve private college students and fewer than three out of ten serve students at other institutional types.

Almost 56 percent of state grant programs are need-based and about 34 percent require demonstration of "merit" to receive either need-based or non-need-based awards. Over 62 percent of the programs created since 1985-86 are non-need-based and half of them feature some "merit" criteria for award eligibility. Since 1985-86, states have increased their numbers of non-need-based programs by 45 percent but have increased their numbers of need-based programs by only 17 percent. Only about 38 percent of new programs require students to simply demonstrate need for their awards.

The proportion of recipients who are independent or self-supporting students continues to increase, as does the proportion of recipients who are older. This year, 40 percent are expected to be independent, up from 29 percent in 1985-86; and 23 percent are 26 years of age or older, up from only 19 percent in 1985-86.

This is the third year for use of the Congressional Methodology to determine need for federal student financial aid. In total, 35 states use some form of the CM in at least one of their grant programs. Five states have their own need analysis systems, four use the Pell Grant need analysis system exclusively and the remaining states use the Uniform Methodology and/or another system for assessing applicant need.

Collectively, states spend about $10 per resident, $118 per "college-age" resident, and $314 per full-time undergraduate on their state grant programs. About one-fourth of all full-time undergraduates nationwide receive state grants. Compared to what they appropriate for higher education operating expenses, states generally spend little on grant programs. Aggregate state grant amounts represent only 5.3 percent of total appropriations for operating expenses, with 16 states spending less than 2 percent and just five spending more than 10 percent.

1990-91 is the first operational year for 14 new state grant programs in eight states. Collectively, these new programs should add $11,851,000 to the total grant aid available to students this year, with 65 percent of these new dollars coming from just one program, Kentucky's need-based College Access Grant program for undergraduates, which expects to award $7,727,000 to 13,000 students. The only other new program expected to award over $1 million is the need-based Iowa Grant program for undergraduates, expected to award $1,350,000 to 1,350 students. Six of the new programs are non-need-based, but they collectively are expected to award only $814,000. Wisconsin's Academic Excellence program will award $700,000 of these dollars to 620 scholarship winners.

The five-year growth patterns of need-based grant dollars to undergradutes were examined on a state-by-state basis. The median five-year growth rate was 30.6 percent, about the same as the aggregate dollar growth rate, 34.8 percent. Since 1985-86, six states have more than doubled their need-based grant dollar expenditures: Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico and Washington. However, 18 states expect to award fewer dollars in 1990-91 than they did in 1985-86 or a later year. Thus it can be concluded that this year does not present a rosy picture of five-year trends in state need-based undergraduate grant aid.

SECTION II

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS
1989-90, 1990-91, AND EARLIER YEARS

During the 1990-91 academic year, states expect to award over $2.15 billion in grant aid to postsecondary education students through state-funded aid programs (see Table 1). This will be the second consecutive year the grand total exceeds $2 billion, having first exceeded $1 billion just nine years ago, in 1981-82. Over 77 percent of the dollars will be awarded to undergraduates through need-based programs administered by state financial aid agencies which also will award 10.1 percent to undergraduates through non-need-based programs. Graduate (and professional school) students are expected to receive just over 2 percent of the states' grant dollars through need-based and non-need-based programs, the remaining amount, about 10 percent, to be awarded by other state agencies or institutions acting in their behalf.

This year, six states expect to award over $100 million each, for a total of $1.17 billion, or about 54.5 percent of the aggregate grant dollars awarded by all states. These states are, in rank order: New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Texas and New Jersey. About $432 million, 20 percent of the total dollars, should be awarded by the six states that expect to award at least $50 million: Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, Florida and North Carolina. Twelve states expect to award between $20 and $48 million for a total of about $361 million, about 16.8 percent of the grand total. These states are, in rank order: Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Virginia, Colorado, Georgia, Washington, Missouri, Puerto Rico and Maryland. So the 24 states that each expect to award at least $20 million should collectively award 91.4 percent of all the state grant dollars.

Another ten states expect to award between $10 million and $19 million each, for a total of $144 million, about 6.7 percent of the grand total. These states are, in rank order: South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, New Mexico, West Virginia, Oregon, Utah, Vermont and Rhode Island. The remaining 18 states expect to award under 2 percent of the grand total, about $40.6 million, with all but three of them awarding under $5 million in 1990-91. The exceptions are: Kansas, $6.7 million; Arkansas, $5.1 million; and Maine, $5.1 million.

These data show that the vast majority of state grant aid dollars is awarded by a small number of states. The six states that expect to award over $100 million should account for over half the dollars, with New York alone accounting for 20.4 percent of the grand total, $439 million out of $2.151 billion.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Aid

Over three-fourths of total grant dollars are expected to go to undergraduates through need-based, comprehensive grant and scholarship programs. This is the second consecutive year these programs' awards exceeded $1.5 billion and the eighth consecutive year they will have exceeded $1 billion. The expected dollar amount for 1990-91, $1.664 billion, represents an expected 7 percent increase over 1989-90's $1.556 billion (see Table 2). The total award dollars for the six preceding years were: for 1988-89, $1.440 billion; for 1987-88, $1.392 billion; for 1986-87, $1.338 billion; for 1985-86, $1.234 billion; for 1984-85, $1.153 billion; and for 1983-84, $1.035 billion.

How does this year's expected 7 percent growth rate compare to those of previous years? Here are the annual growth rates since 1980-81:

1980 to 1881	6.3 percent	1981 to 1982	7.8 percent
1982 to 1983	8.1 percent	1983 to 1984	11.4 percent
1984 to 1985	7.0 percent	1985 to 1986	8.4 percent
1986 to 1987	4.0 percent	1987 to 1988	3.4 percent
1988 to 1989	8.1 percent		

It appears that this year's growth rate is fairly typical or at about the average for the previous nine years, 7.2 percent. However, expected growth rates are always higher than actual rates. For example, the expected growth rate for 1989-90 was 11.6 percent, but the actual rate was only 8.1 percent. The expected growth rate for 1987-88 to 1988-89 was 7.8 percent, the actual rate, only 3.4 percent; the expected rate for 1986-87 to 1987-88 was 6.2 percent, the actual rate, 4.0 percent; and the expected rate for 1985-86 to 1986-87 was 13.4 percent, while the actual rate was only 8.4 percent. Therefore, it is likely that this year's actual growth rate will be below the average for the past decade.

Because so much of the aggregate need-based undergraduate aid is awarded by so few states (the ten states that are expected to award the most should award 76.6 percent of this year's total), major changes in a few of the larger states could have major effects on changes in aggregate dollar amounts. For example, if New York, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania had expected to increase their aggregate grant dollars by 10 percent rather than the expected 5.3 percent, the total expected growth in aggregate dollars for all state programs would have been 9.5 percent rather than 7.0 percent. Therefore, the year-to-year growth rate patterns for all states should be examined to better assess the annual changes. The data for 1985 through 1990 are as follows:

Annual Percent Changes	Actual 1985 to 1986	Actual 1986 to 1987	Actual 1987 to 1988	Actual 1988 to 1989	Expected 1989 to 1990
Increase 20 Pct Plus	4	7	6	8	9
Increase 15 to 19 Pct	3	5	1	7	3
Increase 10 to 14 Pct	6	2	3	7	5
Increase 5 to 9 Pct	6	10	11	8	7
Increase 1 to 4 Pct	6	12	12	3	8
Under 1 Pct Change	9	4	5	9	5
Decrease 1 to 4 Pct	8	4	11	5	6
Decrease 5 to 9 Pct	7	6	1	2	6
Decrease 10 Pct Plus	3	2	2	3	3
All States	52	52	52	52	52

These data show that the median growth rate between 1985-86 and 1986-87 was under 1 percent; the median between 1986-87 and 1987-88, 4.3 percent; the median between 1987-88 and 1988-89, 3.3 percent; between 1988-89 and 1989-90, 7.5 percent; and this year's expected median growth rate is about 4.0 percent. These data suggest that 1990-91 will not be an outstanding year for growth in need-based state grants to undergraduates.

When the patterns of change are examined for years 1983 through 1990, it is seen that the expected growth for 1990-91 is about average for the seven most recent years. Here are the data for all states for each year:

	Decreased 1 Pct or More	No Change	Increased 1 to 9 Pct	Increased 10 Pct or More
1983 to 1984	4	2	21	25
1984 to 1985	4	12	15	21
1985 to 1986	18	9	12	13
1986 to 1987	12	4	22	14
1987 to 1988	14	5	23	10
1988 to 1989	10	9	11	22
1989 to 1990	15	5	15	17
Average	11.0	6.6	17.0	17.4

This year, nine states expect growth rates in excess of 20 percent. Maine expects a 172 percent increase, from $1.877 to $5.1 million. Alaska expects to more than double its expenditures, from $228,000 in 1989-90 to $464,000 in 1990-91. Kentucky expects a 54 percent increase, from $12.605 to $19.393 million; Washington, 52 percent, from $13.925 to $21.145 million; Louisiana, 51 percent, from $2.786 to $4.196 million; Alabama, 44 percent, from $2.984 to $4.308 million; Florida, 35 percent, from $20.134 to $27.132 million; Minnesota, 31 percent, from $58.136 to $76.074 million; and Delaware, 30 percent, from $956,000 to $1,243,000. Three other states expect about 16 percent growth rates: Iowa, from $32.467 to $37.648 million; New Mexico, from $5.601 to $6.535 million; and Oregon, from $10.092 to $11.748 million.

In total, these twelve states' expected aggregate growth of $53.195 million represents 49 percent of the total expected aggregate growth for all 52 states, $108.253 million. About 41 percent of the expected aggregate growth should occur in just five states: Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota and Washington, further illustrating the effects on aggregate dollar growth of changes in a very few states.

Almost 1,397,000 undergraduates are expected to receive need-based state grants in 1990-91, about 4.2 percent more than received them last year. For the fifth consecutive year, the average grant award is expected to exceed a thousand dollars, at $1,191, representing a 2.6 percent increase over 1989-90's $1,161. Here are the numbers of grant recipients and average awards for the preceding five years:

	Recipients	Average Award
1985-86	1,302,911	$ 947
1986-87	1,314,507	$1,018
1987-88	1,303,369	$1,068
1988-89	1,318,685	$1,092
1989-90	1,340,637	$1,161

Between 1985-86 and this year, the number of recipients has increased by 7.2 percent and the average award has grown by 25.8 percent. It appears that states in general have increased the average awards to try to keep pace with recipients' growing costs of education rather than trying to make awards to many more students.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

This year 24 states reported that their need-based grant programs for graduate/professional school students expect to increase aggregate award dollars by 7.8 percent, from $28.882 to $31.137 million (see Table 3). Five years ago, in 1985-86, states awarded only $24.346 million in need-based grants to graduate/professional school students. So the five-year dollar growth rate is 27.9 percent, compared to the 34.8 percent five-year growth rate for awards to undergraduates. However, this year's estimated award amount is less than the amounts awarded in 1987-88 and 1988-89. Here are the numbers of graduate/professional school recipients and dollars for the past five years:

	Recipients	Dollars
1985-86	25,130	$24,346,000
1986-87	23,162	$27,574,000
1987-88	31,198	$31,661,000
1988-89	26,432	$31,503,000
1989-90	26,011	$28,882,000

It appears that graduate/professional school students generally are not receiving increasing assistance from states that have need-based programs for them. Additionally, it should be noted that the vast majority of these awards, 93 percent, are expected to be awarded by just ten states whose programs should award at least $1 million each. New York's program alone expects to award $11.91 million, or 38.3 percent of the total.

Of the states that make need-based grant awards to graduate/professional school students, most offer awards through programs that also make awards to undergraduates. Some noteworthy exceptions include California's Graduate Fellowships program, expected to award $2.89 million; Colorado's Graduate Grants program, expected to award $1.01 million; and Massachusetts' Graduate Student Grant program, expected to award $2.88 million.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Grant Aid

Table 4 shows that 31 states have grant programs that assist undergraduates without considering their financial needs. These states' programs are expected to award $217,466,000 to 252,301 students in 1990-91, representing a 14.1 percent increase in dollars and a 7.7 percent increase in recipients since last year.

Between 1985-86 and this year, the number of non-need-based undergraduate grant recipients is expected to grow by 19.7 percent and the dollars they receive are expected to increase by 82.4 percent. This is in contrast to the expected 7.2 percent increase in the numbers of need-based undergraduate grant recipients and the 34.8 percent increase in amounts received for the same time period. Clearly non-need-based grant awards are increasing at a much greater rate than need-based grant awards to undergraduates. Here are the numbers of states making non-need-based awards, the numbers of recipients and the dollars awarded for the past five years:

	States	Recipients	Dollars
1985-86	27	210,719	$119,234,000
1986-87	29	210,238	$129,090,000
1987-88	29	215,936	$145,377,000
1988-89	29	222,828	$170,879,000
1989-90	29	234,319	$190,660,000

While it is clear that states are, in the aggregate, making increasing numbers of non-need-based awards to undergraduates, because a few states' awards have dramatic effects on the aggregate total, it is important to carefully examine the detailed data to better understand the trends and how they compare to trends in need-based aid.

Non-need-based grant programs have traditionally been grouped into three categories: (1) "tuition equalization programs," to help reduce differences between tuition costs at private and public colleges and universities; (2) "scholarship programs," to give meritorious students incentives to attend in-state institutions; and (3) "categorical aid programs," to encourage participation in particular study areas, such as mathematics or science, or programs that aid dependents of special constituents, such as veterans or policemen.

Six states with "tuition equalization" programs are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio and Virginia. Award dollars from these programs are expected, in the aggregate, to represent 46.7 percent of the total non-need-based grant dollars awarded by all states in 1990-91. Since 1985-86, the dollars awarded by "tuition equalization" programs in the six states have grown by 49.8 percent, from $67.712 to an estimated $101.435 million. The dollar increase, $33.723 million, represents about 34.3 percent of the total increase in non-need-based dollars awarded to undergraduates by all states, $98.232 million.

While these six states were increasing their "tuition equalization" program funding by almost 50 percent between 1985-86 and 1990-91, they were increasing their aggregate need-based undergraduate dollars by only 33.9 percent, from $74.200 to $99.353 million. Alabama, Florida and Virginia increased their need-based dollars by a greater rate than their non-need-based dollars. But Ohio more than doubled its non-need-based dollars while increasing its need-based ones by just 17 percent, Georgia increased its non-need-based dollars by 40 percent while increasing its need-based dollars by just 15 percent, and North Carolina increased its non-need-based dollars by almost 26 percent while its need-based ones fell by 20 percent. Only Florida and Ohio currently spend more each year on need-based grants than on non-need-based "tuition equalization" grants to undergraduates.

Twenty-three states reported having 28 generally available non-need-based merit scholarship programs with awards for many types of students attending public and private institutions. These programs expect to increase their awards by 20.8 percent, from $70.084 to $84.688 million in 1990-91. However, over 43 percent of the $14.604 million growth is expected from one program, Florida's Undergraduate Scholars' Fund, which should grow from $14.748 to $21.081 million. And another 23.4 percent of the aggregate growth is expected in Missouri, where the Higher Education Academic Scholarships are expected to grow from $6.648 to $10.069 million. This means that the expected aggregate growth rate for merit scholarship program dollars in the other 21 states is only 10 percent, from $48.688 to $53.538 million.

It is noteworthy that, since 1987-88, the dollars from Florida's and Missouri's merit scholarship programs have more than quintupled. Florida's award dollars grew from $4.084 to the expected $21.981 million, and Missouri's grew from $1.811 million to the expected $10.069 million. Between 1987-88 and 1990-91, Florida increased its combined funding for its "tuition equalization" program and its scholarship program by 110 percent, from $19.006 to $39.920 million, while increasing its need-based undergraduate awards by 78 percent, from $15.245 to $27.132 million.

Between 1987-88 and 1990-91, Missouri increased its funding for its merit scholarship program by $8.258 million while increasing its funding for its need-based grant aid to undergraduates by just $2.75 million. In 1987-88, Missouri awarded $10.205 million in grants to undergraduates and 17.7 percent, about $1.811 million, was in the form of merit scholarships. In 1990-91, Missouri expects to award $21.213 million in grants to undergraduates but 47.5 percent, about $10.068 million, will be in merit scholarships.

The number of states with merit scholarship programs grew from 17 to 23 between 1985-86 and 1990-91. In 1985-86, they awarded $34.267 million. Two states that had scholarship programs in 1985-86 do not have them in 1990-91. Massachusetts awarded $1,775,000 in Honor Scholarships and New Hampshire awarded $122,000 in Governor's Scholars awards in 1985-86. So the grand total of merit scholarship awards in 1985-86 was $36.164 million. Thus merit scholarship dollars for all states have grown by 134 percent between 1985-86 and 1990-91, from $36.164 to $84.688 million. However, 59 percent of this increase occurred from growth in just the programs in Florida and Missouri. The five-year growth rate for all other states' programs was only 58.7 percent, from $33.726 to $53.538 million. About 36.8 percent of the 1990-91 aggregate merit scholarship dollars should come from just the Florida and Missouri programs.

Just eight other states expect to award at least $1 million in merit scholarships in 1990-91. They are: New York, $17.606 million; Colorado, $8.197 million; Maryland, $4.88 million; Illinois, $4.6 million; New Jersey, $3.82 million; Ohio, $3.591 million; Oklahoma, $2.712 million; and New Mexico, $1.929 million. So ten states are expected to award a total of $78.485 million, about 92.7 percent of the aggregate merit scholarship dollars.

In 1990-91, 51 "categorical aid" programs in 23 states are expected to award $31.343 million in non-need-based grant or scholarship aid. Last year "categorical aid" programs awarded $24.557 million, so the expected growth rate is 27.6 percent. Between 1985-86 and 1990-91. "categorical aid" dollars are expected to grow by 104 percent, from $15.3 to $31.3 million. However, in 1988-89, "categorical aid" programs awarded about $26.6 million, so there was a decrease in this type of aid between 1988-89 and 1989-90. Moreover, the vast majority of dollars from these programs come from only a few programs in a few states.

The programs expected to award at least $1 million this year include: Illinois's Veterans Grant program, $10 million, and its National Guard Scholarships program, $3.6 million; New York's Health Services Corps, $3.395 million and its Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships, $1.420 million; Ohio's War Orphans Scholarship program, $1.989 million; New Mexico's Athletic Scholarships program, $1.886 million; New Jersey's Garden State Urban Scholars program, $1.755 million; and Colorado's Diversity Grant program, $1.100 million. Therefore, eight programs in six states are expected to award $25.145 million, about 80.2 percent of the aggregate dollars of "categorical aid." This means that the remaining 43 programs of 17 states are expected to award, on the average, only about $144,140. Twenty of the programs are expected to award under $50,000. Thus it can be concluded that "categorical aid" programs generally provide small amounts of grant aid to their recipients.

Here are the aggregate millions of dollars of awards from the three types of non-need-based grant programs for undergraduates for 1985-86, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (in millions of dollars):

	1985-86	Pct	1989-90	Pct	1990-91	Pct
Tuition Equalization	$67.712	56.8%	$ 96.019	50.4%	$101.435	46.7%
Merit Scholarships	$36.164	30.3	$ 70.084	36.7	$ 84.688	38.9
Categorical Aid	$ 15.358	12.9	$ 24.557	12.9	$ 31.343	14.4
Non-Need-Based Aid	$119.234	100.0%	$190.660	100.0%	$217.466	100.0%

Since 1985-86, aggregate dollars of merit scholarship and "categorical aid" have more than doubled. However, because 59.2 percent of the $48.5 million increase in merit scholarship dollars occurred in just two states, Florida and Missouri, the five-year growth rate for aggregate dollars from all other states was only 58.7 percent. Because over 80 percent of the nearly $16 million increase in "categorical aid" occurred in just Illinois and New York, the five-year growth rate for aggregate aid of this type in the remaining states was only 39.8 percent. These comparisons suggest that, while aggregate non-need-based award dollars to undergraduates have increased at a greater rate than need-based ones, the rate for the majority of states did not increase as much as initially observed. It is noteworthy that the 1990--91 proportion of non-need-based grant dollars to undergraduates coming from merit scholarship programs is greater than the 1985-86 proportion, 38.9 percent versus only 30.3 percent. And, for the first time in 1990-91, under half of the non-need-based grant dollars to undergraduates will come from "tuition equalization" programs.

Another way to assess the relative growth of aggregate need-based and non-need-based grants to undergraduates is to compare the trends in states with both types of programs. Of the 31 states with both types of grant programs for undergraduates in 1989-90 and 1990-91, 22 expect to increase their non-need-based award dollars by a greater rate than their need-based ones. These states include: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin. Only Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana and Pennsylvania expect to increase their need-based grant dollars by greater percentages than their non-need-based dollars. South Dakota expects to award the same amounts of non-need-based dollars this year as last, while decreasing its need-based dollars by 7.1 percent and Virginia expects to award 11.5 percent fewer non-need-based and 7.1 percent fewer need-based dollars.

Fourteen of the 31 states expect to increase their dollars for non-need-based grants by greater amounts than for their need-based ones. They include: Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio and Oklahoma. Florida expects to spend $8.980 million more in non-need-based grants and only $6.998 million more in need-based grants for undergraduates. Missouri plans to increase its non-need-based grant expenditures by $3.432 million and its need-based grant expenditures by only $348,000.

In the aggregate, the 31 states with both types of programs expect to award 15.2 percent of their need-based and non-need-based undergraduate dollars through their non-need-based programs. Last year, they awarded only 14.3 percent of the dollars through such programs.

Between 1985-86 and this year, 22 of the 31 states increased their non-need-based grant expenditures by greater rates than their need-based ones. These states include: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin. Eleven of these 22 states also increased their non-need-based grant dollars by greater amounts than their need-based ones. They include: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota and Virginia. In the aggregate, these eleven states spent 44.7 percent of their 1985-86 undergraduate dollars through non-need-based programs but, in 1990-91, they expect to spend over 54.5 percent through such programs. Put another way, in five years they increased their aggregate non-need-based dollars by 79.4 percent, from $84.621 to $151.818 million, while increasing their aggregate need-based dollars by only 20.9 percent, from $104.613 to $126.419 million.

As college costs and student financial need increase, are states generally putting more emphasis on non-need-based grant aid programs? It appears that many are doing so. But the data revealed by the NASSGP surveys indicate that only a small number of states are choosing to spend increasing proportions of their grant dollars on non-need-based awards. While it is true that, in the aggregate, non-need-based grant programs are growing at a faster rate than need-based ones, and that non-need-based grant program dollars are growing at faster rates than need-based ones in 22 states, the states as a whole continue to spend greater amounts through need-based than non-need-based programs. Between 1985-86 and 1990-91, the states collectively added $4.37 to their need-based undergraduate grant programs for every dollar added to their non-need-based ones. And when the five states that added the most to their non-need-based programs, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New York and Ohio, are excluded from the aggregate totals, the ratio becomes $8.51 in additional need-based dollars for every non-need-based grant dollar added since 1985-86.

Non-Need-Based Graduate/Professional School Student Aid

Sixteen states listed 31 non-need-based grant programs serving graduate/professional school students (see Table 5). These programs expect to award $16.216 million to 4,645 students in 1990-91, representing a 9.5 percent increase in dollars awarded and a 7.3 percent increase in recipients over 1989-90.

Only six of the 31 programs expect to award at least $1 million this year. They include: New York's Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships program, $2.25 million, its Empire State Challenger Scholarships program, $1.988 and its Health Services Corps program, $1.525 million; Alaska's Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education program, $1.160 million; Colorado's Graduate Fellowship program, $1.143 million; and Virginia's Tuition Assistance Grant program, $1.228 million. In all, these programs expect to award $9.294 million, about 57.3 percent of the total. The average amount awarded by the remaining 25 programs is only about $277,000.

In 1985-86, 29 non-need-based programs in sixteen states awarded $8.535 million to 4,428 graduate/professional school students. Thus in five years the amounts awarded through these types of programs have grown by 90 percent, while the numbers of recipients have grown by only 4.9 percent. Two states reported aid to graduate/professional school students in 1985-86 but not in 1990-91. They were Delaware, which reported $24,000 and Indiana, $134,000. Two states reported aid programs in 1990-91 but not in 1985-86: Iowa, $426,000 and New Mexico, $2,000. Therefore, in the five-year time period, the fourteen states with programs in both years increased their aggregate awards by 87.3 percent, from $8.377 to $15.690 million. About two-thirds of the increase occurred in funds from New York's programs, whose expenditures grew from $1.737 to $6.588 million between 1985-86 and this year. The remaining thirteen states' aggregate growth rate was only 37.1 percent.

Non-need-based grant aid to graduate/professional school students represents a greater percentage of total grant aid than does non-need-based grant aid to undergraduates, 34.2 percent versus 11.6 percent in 1990-91. But this has generally been the case for all years. In 1985-86 about 26 percent of the graduate/professional school students' grant aid, but only 8.8 percent of undergraduates' grant aid, came from non-need-based programs.

Similar to many need-based programs for graduate/professional school students that also serve undergraduates, non-need-based ones do so as well. New York's Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships program is the largest of the "graduate student exclusive" programs, at $2.250 million. Alaska's WICHE program expects to award $1.160 million and Colorado's Graduate

Fellowship program expects to award $1.143 million. No other exclusive program is expected to award more than $1 million in 1990-91.

Other Aid Programs Administered By NASSGP Agencies

In addition to need-based and non-need-based state grant programs for undergraduates and graduate/professional school students, NASSGP agencies administer a wide variety of other types of student aid programs. These include Stafford and PLUS Loan programs, "loan forgiveness" programs, work-study programs, institutional matching funds, federal Douglas Scholarship and Byrd Honors Scholarship programs. The 227 programs listed by 44 states are listed in Table 6.

Thirty-one NASSGP agencies administer the federal Paul Douglas Scholarship program for prospective teachers and eleven for federal Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship program. Eighteen NASSGP agencies reported they administer the federal Stafford Student loan and PLUS/SLS Loan programs for their states, but an additional seven agencies also administer these programs: Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Vermont.

Eighteen agencies administer some type of state-funded work-study or student employment programs for their states. They include: California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Washington. The two largest programs are in Washington and Colorado.

Newer types of student aid programs available from states are "loan forgiveness" programs in which all or portions of borrowers' educational loans are "forgiven," that is to say, repaid by the state, for specific kinds of occupational service after graduation. Nine states identified such programs in their survey responses: California, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Washington.

Other State-Funded Aid Programs

Table 7 lists 75 state-supported aid programs that 23 respondents reported were administered by other agencies in their states. Most of these programs assist health professions students, aid veterans or their dependents or provide tuition waivers to various student groups. In a few instances, the programs serve racial-ethnic minority group members.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grants By Institutional Types

Table 8 displays percentages of respondents' estimated proportions of their various need-based program awards to undergraduates enrolled at in-state public, in-state private and out-of-state postsecondary institutions. Table 9 displays the numbers represented by those percentages. Because not all respondents could provide percentages for every 1990-91 need-based program, percentages from 1989-90 were applied to this year's award amounts, causing a slight imprecision in the numerical data.

Respondents' estimates indicate that 53.1 percent of this year's award dollars will go to students at in-state private institutions, about 45.7

percent to students at in-state public institutions and the remaining 1.2 percent for study at out-of-state institutions.

Although over half the need-based undergraduate dollars should go to students at in-state private institutions, these students represent only 35.2 percent of recipients. About 62.9 percent will attend in-state public institutions and 1.9 percent will attend institutions outside their home states. Private institutions' students generally receive greater percentages of dollars than awards because their costs, and consequently their financial needs, are higher than those of other students. In 1989-90, the overall average award to in-state private institutions' recipients is about $1,823; for students at in-state public institutions, $877; and for students at out-of-state institutions, $759. The average awards for the previous five years are as follows:

	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1989-90	$862	$1,788	$812
1988-89	$808	$1,746	$781
1987-88	$798	$1,581	$776
1986-87	$722	$1,558	$816
1985-86	$665	$1,446	$760

In five years, the overall average award to in-state public institutions' students is expected to rise by 31.9 percent, from $665 in 1985-86 to this year's $877. The average award to in-state private institutions' students is expected to rise by 26.1 percent, from $1,446 to $1,823. The average award to out-of-state is about the same in 1985-86 and 1990-91, $760 versus $759.

Here are the estimated distributions of award dollars for this year and the previous five years:

	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1990-91	45.7%	53.1%	1.2%
1989-90	44.7	54.0	1.3
1988-89	43.8	54.8	1.4
1987-88	45.4	53.1	1.5
1986-87	42.6	55.9	1.5
1985-86	41.3	57.1	1.6

Given the fact that, in more than a few instances, respondents estimate dollar distributions each year, there seems to have been no dramatic changes in distributions of award dollars among undergraduates.

Here are the estimated distributions of recipients for this year and the preceding five years:

	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1990-91	62.9%	35.2%	1.9%
1989-90	62.0	36.1	1.9
1988-89	62.0	36.0	2.0
1987-88	61.7	36.2	2.1
1986-87	61.0	37.1	1.9
1985-86	60.1	38.0	1.9

Although the data again suggest no dramatic changes since 1985-86, there may be a slight downward trend in the proportions of awards going to in-state private institutons' students. But in the few years under analysis distributions of dollars and recipients have remained remarkably stable. It is noteworthy that the distributions displayed above are very similar to those of 1981-82, the first year these types of data were collected.

Only 18 programs in 14 states reported awards to undergraduates to attend institutions in other states. But only half the fourteen states expect to award more than 10 percent of their need-based undergraduate dollars to students attending out-of-state institutions. They are: Rhode Island, 42.4 percent; Delaware, 42.0 percent; Maine, 37.0 percent; Alaska, 35.0 percent; District of Columbia, 33.3 percent; Vermont, 28.5 percent; and New Hampshire, 18.0 percent. These percentages are quite similar to those of 1989-90, 1988-89 and 1987-88.

The data in Table 9 show that the five states that will award the most dollars to students at in-state public institutions are, in rank order: New York, $153.6 million; California, $81.9 million; Illinois, $77.4 million; Pennsylvania, $62.7 million; and New Jersey, $61.8 million. Those who will award the most dollars to students at in-state private institutions are, in rank order: New York, $242.5 million; Illinois, $103.2 million; California, $80 million; Pennsylvania, $78.1 million; and Michigan, $48.8 million.

Only nine states will make more awards to in-state private than to in-state public institutions' students. They are: District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota and Texas.

Although only nine states expect to make more awards to in-state private than to in-state public institutions' undergraduates, 17 expect to award more dollars to private institutions' students. They include: Connecticut, twice as much; District of Columbia, three times as much; Hawaii, 22 percent more; Illinois, 33 percent more; Iowa, twelve times as much; Kansas, almost six times as much; Kentucky, over twice as much; Massachusetts, 73 percent more; Michigan, over twice as much; Missouri, over five times as much; New York, 58 percent more; Pennsylvania, 25 percent more; South Carolina, all to private institutions; South Dakota, 20 percent more; Texas, over six times as much; Vermont, 11 percent more; and Puerto Rico, 6 percent more.

In 1989-90, 21 states expected to spend more dollars on private institutions' students. Missing from this year's list are: California, expected to spend 2 percent less on private institutions' than on public institutions' students in 1990-91; Indiana, 14 percent less; Maine, 3 percent less; and Ohio, 9 percent less.

SSIG Program Activities By States

Table 10 displays State Student Incentive Grant Program activities by states and territories. The 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico reported SSIG expenditures of $71.44 million in 1989-90 and anticipate spending only $58.75 million this year, due to a cut in federal appropriations to the program and use of SSIG allocations for work-study programs in two states, Iowa and Washington.

Seven states expect to spend more than $2 million: California, $9.09 million; New York, $5.0 million; Texas, $3.92 million; Illinois, $3.2 million; Pennsylvania, $2.6 million; Michigan, $2.4 million; and Ohio, $2.34 million. These seven states in total expect to spend almost half the 1990-91 SSIG dollars, 47.4 percent. Thirteen other states expect to use at least $1 million in SSIG allocations.

This year eight states expect at least four out of every ten dollars they spend on their need-based grant programs to come from the SSIG program: the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The median percentage of SSIG funds as a percent of total need-based award dollars is about 8.5 percent. The average for the 52 states and territories is 14.5 percent, with a standard deviation of 14.6, indicating that there is a large variation in matching rates.

Three states are expected to make considerable improvements in their "state matches" of SSIG allocation in 1990-91. Alabama expects to go from a 52-48 match to an 80-20 one. Only 20 percent of Alaska's 1990-91 dollars, versus 50 percent of its 1989-90 ones, will come from SSIG allocations, as will Louisiana's. The other states' matching ratios are fairly similar to those for last year.

Years of Program Initiation

One way to consider trends in state grant aid is to examine the years in which various programs were implemented. Table 11 shows when the 217 programs with reported initiation dates first began to make student awards. The frequency distribution of initiation dates is as follows:

	Number of Programs	Percent
1970 or Before	44	20.3%
1971 to 1975	50	23.0
1976 to 1980	30	13.8
1981 to 1985	41	18.9
1986 or Later	52	24.0
	217	100.0%

Although about half the programs were initiated before 1977, one-fourth began making awards after 1985. Prior to 1980, the vast majority of new state grant programs were comprehensive, undergraduate need-based ones that served a wide variety of students who demonstrated financial need and attended many different kinds of postsecondary institutions. In recent years, since 1985, the new programs are often non-need-based and designed to serve special categories of students and/or meet special state needs.

Need Analysis Methodologies Used By State Programs

Eighteen states use only the Congressional Methodology (CM) of need analysis for their need-based programs (see Table 11). These 18 states use the CM exclusively for a total of 42 programs. California uses the CM for five programs and a modified CM for another. Iowa uses the CM for five programs and the CM with additional award criteria for two others. Kentucky uses the CM for two programs and a special criterion for another program. New Mexico uses the CM for three programs, the Uniform Methodology (UM) for another, and allows the recipients' institutions to choose their need analysis system for a third program. Indiana uses the CM and Pell Grant Need Analysis System for its program. So a total of 22 states use an unmodified CM for at least one of their programs and for 56 in all.

Seven states, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan and Oregon, use a modified version of the Congressional Methodology for their thirteen need-based programs, for a total of 13 programs. Four states, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, South Dakota and Tennessee, use the Pell Grant system exclusively for their seven programs. Five states have their own state systems for determining need for their need-based grant programs: New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. Wyoming has a state system but also allows for institutional choice in assessing need.

The Congressional Methodology, or a modified CM, is clearly the most frequently used system of need analysis by states and programs. In all, 35 states use some form of the CM to award grants to their students from one or more programs.

Maximum Annual Grant Awards

Table 11 displays the maximum award dollar amounts for 188 grant programs. The median is $2,140, up by about 3.4 percent over last year's median of $2,070 and by 8.6 percent over the 1988-89 median, $1,970. Here is a distribution of the award maxima:

	Number of Programs	Percent
Under $500	10	5.3%
$500 to $999	19	10.1
$1,000 to $1,499	27	10.1
$1,500 to $1,999	31	16.5
$2,000 to $2,999	45	23.9
$3,000 to $3,999	19	10.1
$4,000 to $4,999	10	5.3
$5,000 or Above	27	14.4
All Programs	188	100.0%

The largest maximum awards are for graduate students in the health professions. North Carolina's Board of Governor's Medical Scholarship maximum is $23,500 and its Board of Governor's Dental Scholarship, $12,000. Alabama's Chiropractic Scholarship maximum is $10,000, as is New York's Regent Health Care Opportunity Scholarship program maximum. New York's Health Services Corps program maximum is $15,000.

Florida's Confederate Memorial Scholarship award of $150 is the lowest reported maximum award. Iowa's Access to Education Grant maximum award is $250, as are South Dakota's Tuition Equalization Grant and New York's Regents College Scholarship and Regents Nursing Scholarship awards.

Merit and Need-Based Eligibility Criteria

Almost 56 percent (121 of 217) of the programs that identified need, non-need or merit eligibility criteria for their programs are need-based (see Table 11). Students must demonstrate financial need to qualify for an award. About 21.5 percent of need-based programs (26 of 121) also require applicants to meet merit criteria to receive an initial award. Merit is usually measured by academic aptitude test scores and/or grade point averages. (Virtually all programs require recipients to demonstrate "merit" in the form of satisfactory academic progress to receive a renewal award.)

About 49 percent of non-need-based programs (47 of 96) employ merit criteria in establishing applicant eligibility, primarily because many are merit scholarships. In all, about 34 percent of the programs (73 of 217) require applicants to demonstrate merit to receive initial awards.

Here is how the numbers of grant programs with different eligibility criteria have changed between 1985-86 and 1990-91:

	1985-86		1990-91	
	Programs	Percent	Programs	Percent
Need Only	77	45.6%	95	43.8%
Need/Merit	26	15.4	26	12.0
Non-Need Only	34	20.1	49	22.6
Non-Need/Merit	32	18.9	47	21.6
	169	100.0%	217	100.0%

In five years, the proportion of programs that are need-based has shrunk from 61.0 percent to 55.8 percent. Put another way, states have increased their numbers of non-need-based programs at a higher rate than their need-based ones, 45.5 percent versus 17.5 percent. The proportion of programs that are merit-based has also shrunk slightly, from 34.3 percent to 33.6 percent, because no need- and merit-based programs were added to the totals. Over 62 percent of the additional programs reported since 1985-86 (30 of 48) were non-need-based, with half of them also featuring a merit criterion of some kind.

In spite of these changes, the majority of state grant programs continue to make awards based on applicants' demonstrated need and the vast majority of their dollars are for need-based awards.

Program Eligible Institutions

About 48 percent (102 of 214) of the programs for which respondents identified types of institutions where their awards can be used can be considered "comprehensive." That is, awards from the programs can be used at public and private four-year and two-year colleges and at least one other type of postsecondary institution (see Table 12). About one out of five programs' awards (44 out of 214) can be used at every type of institution listed on the survey form: public and private four-year and two-year colleges, public and private vocation-technical schools and public and private hospital schools of nursing. About 90 programs offer awards only to students attending one or more types of colleges, with 26 offering awards to students attending four-year public and private colleges and 24 offering awards to students attending all types of public and private colleges.

Here is a breakdown of the number of states with programs that serve students at each institutional type in 1990-91:

	States	Programs	Pct of Programs
Four-Year Public Colleges	51	186	86.9%
Four-Year Private Colleges	51	170	79.4
Two-Year Public Colleges	51	152	71.0
Two-Year Private Colleges	48	131	61.2
Public Vo-Tech Schools	39	82	38.3
Private No-Tech Schools	36	76	35.5
Public Nursing Schools	36	74	34.6
Private Nursing Schools	38	79	36.9

About nine out of ten programs serve four-year public college students and about eight out of ten programs serve four-year private college students. Only one state, Wyoming, has no programs to serve private four-year colleges, because it has none, while South Carolina has no programs to serve four-year public college students. About seven out of ten programs serve two-year public and over six out of ten serve two-year private college students. Over one-third of the programs serve students who attend non-collegiate postsecondary institutions.

Since 1985-86, the number of programs serving students at each type of institution has grown. Here are the comparisons:

	1985-86	1990-91	Percent Change
Four-Year Public Colleges	143	186	+30.1%
Four-Year Private Colleges	138	170	+23.2
Two-Year Public Colleges	110	152	+38.2
Two-Year Private Colleges	105	131	+24.8
Public Vo-Tech Schools	68	82	+20.6
Private Vo-Tech Schools	59	76	+28.8
Public Nursing Schools	68	74	+ 8.8
Private Nursing Schools	67	79	+17.9

The highest "growth rates" in numbers of programs serving students at the different types of institutions occurred for two-year and four-year public college students and private (including proprietary) vocational-technical school students.

Between 1985-86 and 1990-91, the number of programs for which survey respondents listed types of eligible institutions increased by 51, from 163 to 214. Therefore, the proportions of "new" programs that serve students at the various types of institutions are as follows:

Four-Year Public Colleges	84.3 percent;
Four-Year Private Colleges	62.7 percent;
Two-Year Public Colleges	82.4 percent;
Two-Year Private Colleges	51.0 percent;
Public Vo-Tech Schools	27.5 percent;
Private Vo-Tech Schools	33.3 percent;
Public Nursing Schools	11.8 percent; and
Private Nursing Schools	23.5 percent.

These data indicate that when programs have been created since 1985-86, the vast majority of them were most likely to serve public college students.

Table 13 displays the responses of states that offered comments believed to help readers better understand their programs' situations.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1990-91, BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS

(amounts in millions)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
ALABAMA	$ 4.308	$ 0.045	$ 6.510	$ 0.127	$ 4.891	$ 15.881
ALASKA	0.464			2.111		2.575
ARIZONA	3.410	0.017				3.427
ARKANSAS	4.137		0.790		0.180	5.107
CALIFORNIA	161.859	2.888				164.747
COLORADO	11.075	1.012	9.768	1.143	1.281	24.279
CONNECTICUT	20.803			0.200	15.164	36.167
DELAWARE	1.243	0.219	0.197		0.189	1.848
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.974	**				0.974
FLORIDA	27.132		40.526	1.402		69.060
GEORGIA	5.174		16.316		1.568	23.058
HAWAII	0.611					0.611
IDAHO	0.342	0.143	0.245			0.730
ILLINOIS	180.650		18.285		4.148	203.083
INDIANA	46.488		0.966			47.454
IOWA	37.648	0.100	0.478	0.426	1.517	40.169
KANSAS	6.585		0.031		0.050	6.666
KENTUCKY	19.393					19.393
LOUISIANA	4.196		0.764	0.006		4.966
MAINE	5.100					5.100
MARYLAND	15.076	0.593	4.989	0.121	0.135	20.914
MASSACHUSETTS	50.403	2.880	0.048		18.636	71.967
MICHIGAN	69.919	3.241			1.718	74.878
MINNESOTA	76.074				1.720	77.794
MISSISSIPPI	1.136		0.035	0.670		1.841
MISSOURI	11.144		10.091		0.260	21.495
MONTANA	0.383					0.383
NEBRASKA	2.196					2.196
NEVADA	(0.352)	(0.048)				(0.400)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.774	0.001	0.010		0.694	1.479
NEW JERSEY	94.821	1.013	5.788	0.458		102.080
NEW MEXICO	6.535	0.722	3.988	0.002	2.177	13.424
NEW YORK	396.090	[illegible].910	24.151	6.588	0.385	439.124
NORTH CAROLINA	2.569	1.145	24.566		30.145	58.425
NORTH DAKOTA	1.200		0.292			1.492
OHIO	52.770		26.830	0.441		80.041
OKLAHOMA	11.717	1.460	2.892	0.309	18.746	35.124
OREGON	11.748					11.748
PENNSYLVANIA	145.057		0.519			145.576
RHODE ISLAND	10.067		0.123		0.425	10.615
SOUTH CAROLINA	18.079				1.368	19.447
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.468	**	0.090			0.558
TENNESSEE	14.156		0.560		3.286	18.002
TEXAS	24.863	2.455			91.050	118.368
UTAH	1.001			0.984	9.501	11.486
VERMONT	10.807	0.158			0.212	11.177
VIRGINIA	7.400		16.886	1.228		25.514
WASHINGTON	21.145	0.001	0.032		0.862	22.040
WEST VIRGINIA	5.550				7.403	12.953
WISCONSIN	42.102		0.700		1.955	44.757
WYOMING	(0.241)					(0.241)
PUERTO RICO	(16.812)	(1.086)			(2.300)	(20.198)
Totals	$1,664.247	$31.137	$217.466	$16.216	$221.966	$2,151.032
Percent	77.4%	1.4%	10.1%	0.8%	10.3%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc.

** Reported a grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

Figures in ( ) are 1989-90 data.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE COMPETITIVE AND NON-COMPETITIVE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANT PROGRAMS BASED ON NEED, 1989-90 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1990-91: ACADEMIC YEARS COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

	Number of Monetary Awards			Payout Dollars (Millions)			Average Award Amount	
State/Program	1989-90	1990-91	Percentage Change	1989-90	1990-91	Percentage Change	1989-90	1990-91
ALABAMA								
Student Assistance Program	4,767	(4,767)	N.C.	$2.984	$4.308	+44.4%	$ 626	$ 904
ALASKA								
Student Incentive Grants	166	307	+84.9	0.228	0.464	+103.5	1,373	1,511
ARIZONA								
Incentive Grant Program - Undergraduates	4,473	4,980	+11.3	3.420	3.410	- 0.3	765	685
ARKANSAS								
Student Assistance Grant	9,572	10,307	+7.7	3.946	4.137	+ 4.8	412	401
CALIFORNIA								
Cal Grant A	46,393	43,066		100.127	103.331			
Cal Grant B	29,793	30,699		50.112	55.473			
Cal Grant C	2,369	2,470		2.753	3.044			
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Undergraduates	17	1		0.042	0.002			
Law Enforcement Personnel	12	8		0.011	0.009			
All Programs	78,584	76,244	- 3.0	153.045	161.859	+ 5.8	1,948	2,123
COLORADO								
Student Incentive Grants	2,841	2,400		1.963	1.615			
Student Grants	11,180	12,000		8.311	9.383			
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	(60)	(60)		0.025	0.027			
Private School Student Grants**	(20)	(20)		0.050	0.050			
All Programs	14,101	14,480	+ 2.7	10.349	11.075	+ 7.0	734	765
CONNECTICUT								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,500	3,500		2.125	3.098			
Independent College Student Grant Program	4,000	4,000		12.157	12.072			
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	8,000	8,000		5.633	5.633			
All Programs	15,500	15,500	N.C	19.915	20.803	+4.5	1,285	1,342

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
DELAWARE								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	1,223	1,509	+23.4	0.956	1.243	+ 30.0	782	824
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	785	829	+ 5.6	1.069	0.974	- 8.9	1,362	1,175
FLORIDA								
Student Assistance Grants	22,044	25,000		20.032	26.760			
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	15	19		0.072	0.115			
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	15	34		0.030	0.068			
M.M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	0	63		0.000	0.189			
All Programs	22,074	25,116	+ 13.8	20.134	27.132	+ 34.8	912	1,080
GEORGIA								
Student Incentive Grant Program	13,035	14,141	- 8.5	4.607	5.174	+ 12.3	353	366
HAWAII								
Student Incentive Grants	760	700	- 7.9	0.726	0.611	+ 12.2	955	873
IDAHO								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	733	714	- 2.6	0.346	0.342	- 1.2	472	479
ILLINOIS								
Monetary Award Program	110,091	110,000		170.100	179.550			
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	2,147	2,000		1.261	1.100			
All Programs	112,238	112,000	- 0.2	171.361	180.650	+ 5.4	1,527	1,613
INDIANA								
Higher Education/Freedom of Choice Grants	29,935	34,500	+ 15.2	41.874	46.488	+ 11.0	1,399	1,347
IOWA								
Minority Grants	114	425		0.089	0.400			
Tuition Grant Program	14,390	14,200		30.582	32.513			
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	4,133	4,210		1.503	1.839			
Iowa Grant	0	1,350		0.000	1.350			
Access to Education Grant	0	725		0.000	0.500			
Dislocated Workers Program	0	200		0.000	0.500			
Scholarship Program**	1,258	1,332		0.293	0.546			
All Programs	19,895	22,442	+12.8	32.467	37.648	+16.0	1,632	1,678
KANSAS								
State Scholarships	1,075	1,025		0.963	0.990			
Tuition Grants	3,352	3,337		5.374	5.400			
Minority Scholarships	94	130		0.141	0.195			
All Programs	4,521	4,492	- 0.6	6.478	6.585	+ 1.7	1,433	1,466

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
KENTUCKY								
Student Incentive Grants	15,310	8,000		6.852	4.666			
College Access Grant Program	0	13,000		0.000	7.727			
Tuition Grant Program	5,265	6,400		5.753	7.000			
All Programs	20,575	27,400	+33.2	12.605	19.393	+ 53.9	613	708
LOUISIANA								
Incentive Grants	3,154	3,000		2.004	2.000			
Tuition Assistance Plan	455	1,292		0.782	2.196			
All Programs	3,609	4,292	+ 18.9	2.786	4.196	+ 50.6	772	978
MAINE								
Incentive Grants	4,568	8,000	+75.1	1.877	5.100	+171.7	411	638
MARYLAND								
General State Scholarships	11,300	10,865		11.565	11.391			
Senatorial Scholarships - Undergraduates	5,813	6,739		3.018	3.469			
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	328	330		0.199	0.200			
Professional Scholarships - Undergraduates	46	43		0.018	0.016			
All Programs	17,487	17,977	+ 2.8	14.800	15.076	+ 1.9	846	839
MASSACHUSETTS								
General Scholarship	39,000	34,000		56.744	48.483			
Part-Time Grants	6,000	3,900		3.100	1.920			
All Programs	45,000	37,900	- 15.8	59.844	50.403	- 15.8	1,330	1,330
MICHIGAN								
Competitive Scholarships	25,133	25,000		26.197	23.563			
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	22,929	25,756		41.371	43.055			
Educational Opportunity Grants	(1,700)	(1,700)		(1.050)	1.099			
Adult Part-Time Grants	(4,400)	(4,400)		(2.103)	2.202			
All Programs	54,162	56,856	+ 5.0	70.721	69.919	- 1.1	1,306	1,230
MINNESOTA								
Scholarship and Grant Program	47,580	59,857		56.136	74.074			
Part-Time Grant	(6,670)	(6,670)		(2.000)	2.000			
All Programs	54,250	66,527	+ 22.6	58.136	76.074	+ 30.9	1,072	1,144
MISSISSIPPI								
Student Incentive Grants	2,200	2,200	N.C.	1.243	1.136	- 8.6	565	516
MISSOURI								
Student Grants	8,942	8,950	+ 0.1	10.796	11.144	+ 3.2	1,207	1,245
MONTANA								
Incentive Grants	1,140	1,100	- 3.5	0.415	0.383	- 7.7	364	348
NEBRASKA								
State Scholarship Award/SSIG Program	3,329	3,328		1.276	1.310			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
NEBRASKA (cont.)								
Scholarship Assistance Program	N/A	N/A		0.761	0.886			
All Programs	3,329	3,328	N.C.	2.037	2.196	+ 7.8	383	394
NEVADA								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	(352)	(352)	N.C.	(0.352)	(0.352)	N.C.	(1,000)	(1,000)
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Incentive Grants	1,436	1,436		0.771	0.731			
Nursing Education Grants - Undergraduates	158	107		0.147	0.043			
All Programs	1,594	1,543	- 3.2	0.918	0.774	- 15.7	576	502
NEW JERSEY								
Tuition Aid Grants	38,019	38,970		65.961	75.501			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	12,562	12,600		14.592	14.830			
Garden State Scholarships	5,952	6,400		3.561	3.990			
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants-	280	540		0.233	0.500			
All Programs	56,813	58,510	+ 3.0	84.347	94.821	+ 12.4	1,485	1,621
NEW MEXICO								
Incentive Grants	8,069	8,200		4.689	5.100			
Student Choice	379	410		0.510	0.550			
Scholars Program	241	445		0.402	0.885			
All Programs	8,689	9,055	+ 4.2	5.601	6.535	+ 16.7	645	722
NEW YORK								
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	297,792	307,200		376.360	385.090			
Aid for Part-Time Study	10,630	(10,630)		6.295	11.000			
All Programs	308,422	317,830	+ 3.1	382.655	396.090	+ 3.5	1,241	1,246
NORTH CAROLINA								
Student Incentive Grants	2,899	2,550	- 12.0	3.046	2.569	- 15.7	1,051	1,007
NORTH DAKOTA								
Student Financial Assistance Program	2,074	2,000	- 3.6	1.242	1.200	- 3.4	599	600
OHIO								
Instructional Grants	70,000	73,000	+ 4.3	53.848	52.770	- 2.0	769	723

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
OKLAHOMA								
Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	15,714	14,496		11.567	11.691			
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	24	26		0.024	0.026			
All Programs	15,738	14,522	- 7.7	11.591	11.717	+ 1.1	736	807
OREGON								
Need Grants	13,968	15,200		9.435	11.010			
Cash Awards	752	765		0.574	0.650			
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	123	130		0.083	0.088			
All Programs	14,843	16,095	+ 8.4	10.092	11.748	+ 16.4	680	730
PENNSYLVANIA								
State Grants	119,951	122,650		132.337	145.053			
POW/MIA Program	8	4		0.007	0.004			
All Programs	119,959	122,654	+ 2.2	132.344	145.057	+ 9.6	1,103	1,183
RHODE ISLAND								
Scholarship and Grant Program	9,403	9,400	- 0.1	9.917	10.067	+ 1.5	1,055	1,071
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Tuition Grants	7,242	6,805	- 6.0	18.150	18.079	- 0.4	2,506	2,657
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	897	900		0.354	0.318			
Tuition Equalization Grants	679	650		0.150	0.150			
All Programs	1,576	1,550	- 1.6	0.504	0.468	- 7.1	320	302
TENNESSEE								
Student Assistance Awards	20,466	24,000	+ 17.3	12.977	14.156	+ 9.1	634	590
TEXAS								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	15,268	15,268		21.373	21.381			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	4,728	4,718		2.852	2.906			
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	536	550		0.432	0.450			
Tax Reimbursement Grants-Undergrad	129	127		0.127	0.126			
All Programs	20,661	20,663	N.C.	24.784	24.863	+ 0.3	1,200	1,203
UTAH								
Incentive Grants	1,966	2,000	+ 1.7	1.091	1.001	- 8.2	555	501
VERMONT								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	7,937	8,106		10.182	9.850			
Part-Time Student Grants	1,517	1,784		0.646	0.650			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
VERMONT (cont.)								
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Undergraduates	996	1,030		0.309	0.307			
All Programs	10,450	10,920	+ 4.5	11.137	10.807	- 3.0	1,066	990
VIRGINIA								
College Scholarship Assistance Program	7,243	6,917		5.827	5.562			
Virginia Transfer Grant	680	637		1.214	1.138			
Undergrad Stdt Fin. Assistance Program	1,008	750		0.925	0.700			
All Programs	8,931	8,304	- 7.0	7.966	7.400	- 7.1	892	891
WASHINGTON								
State Need Grants	16,953	22,143		13.924	20.673			
Assistance to Blind Students - Undergraduates	2	2		0.001	0.001			
Educational Opportunity Grant	0	195		0.000	0.471			
All Programs	16,955	22,340	+ 31.8	13.925	21.145	+ 51.8	821	947
WEST VIRGINIA								
Higher Education Grant Program	5,698	5,632	- 1.2	5.217	5.550	+ 6.4	916	985
WISCONSIN								
Tuition Grants	8,658	8,850		12.817	14.446			
Higher Education Grants	35,938	36,500		19.127	20.647			
Indian Student Grants	954	1,030		1.203	1.318			
Handicapped Student Grants	72	80		0.103	0.131			
Talent Incentive Grants	4,834	5,200		4.206	4.695			
Private School Student Minority Grants	320	350		0.407	0.445			
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grants	193	200		0.209	0.220			
Independent Student Grants	0	70		0.000	0.200			
All Programs	50,969	52,280	+ 2.6	38.072	42.102	+ 10.6	747	805
WYOMING								
Incentive Grants	(531)	(531)	N.C.	(0.241)	(0.241)	N.C.	(454)	(454)

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
PUERTO RICO								
Supplementary Assistance Program - Undergraduates	(9,282)	(9,282)		(2.712)	(2.712)			
Educational Fund	(7,500)	(7,500)		(5.000)	(5.000)			
Legislative Awards	(20,000)	(20,000)		(9.100)	(9.100)			
All Programs	(36,782)	(36,782)	N.C.	(16.812)	(16.812)	N.C.	(457)	(457)
Grand Totals:								
Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	1,340,637	1,396,876	+ 4.2%	$1,555.994	$1,664.247	+ 7.0%	$1,161	$1,191

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Portion of these awards can be made without regard to need.

Figures in ( ) are 1989-90 data from last year's report or 1990-91 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1989-90 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1990-91

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
ALABAMA								
Chiropractic Scholarships	17	16	- 5.9%	$ 0.042	$ 0.045	+ 7.1%	$2,471	$2,813
ARIZONA								
Incentive Grant Program - Graduates	18	20	+ 11.1	0.017	0.017	N.C.	944	850
CALIFORNIA								
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Graduates	17	1		0.042	0.002			
Graduate Fellowships	744	723		2.514	2.886			
All Programs	761	724	- 4.9	2.556	2.888	+ 13.0	3,359	3,989
COLORADO								
Graduate Grants	710	800	+ 12.7	0.830	1.012	+ 21.9	1,169	1,265
DELAWARE								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Graduates	183	225	+23.0	0.169	0.219	+29.6	923	973
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
IDAHO								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	88	86	- 2.3	0.145	0.143	- 1.4	1,648	1,663
IOWA								
Graduate Assistance Grants	0	N/A	N/A	0.000	0.100	N/A	0	N/A
MARYLAND								
Senatorial Scholarships - Graduates	718	833		0.411	0.473			
Professional Scholarships - Graduates	306	286		0.131	0.120			
All Programs	1,024	1,119	+ 9.3	0.542	0.593	+ 9.4	529	530
MASSACHUSETTS								
Graduate Student Grant Program	(1,500)	(1,500)	N.C.	2.500	2.880	+ 15.2	1,667	1,920
MICHIGAN								
Tuition Grants - Graduates	1,464	1,644	+ 12.3	3.114	3.241	+ 4.1	2,127	1,971
NEVADA								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	(48)	(48)	N.C.	(0.048)	(0.048)	N.C.	(1,000)	(1,000)
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Nursing Education Grants - Graduates	2	1	- 50.0	0.003	0.001	- 66.7	1,500	1,000
NEW JERSEY								
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	169	(169)		0.521	0.538			
Martin L. King Physician-Dentist Schlshp	30	45		0.250	0.375			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
NEW JERSEY (cont.)								
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	0	30		0.000	0.100			
All Programs	199	244	+ 22.6	0.771	1.013	+31.4	3,874	4,152
NEW MEXICO								
Graduate Fellowships	59	101	+ 71.2	0.355	0.722	+ 103.4	6,017	7,149
NEW YORK								
Tuition Assistance Program - Graduates	12,408	12,800	+ 3.2	11.640	11.910	+ 2.3	938	930
NORTH CAROLINA								
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	78	78		0.711	0.864			
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	32	32		0.293	0.281			
All Programs	110	110	N.C.	1.004	1.145	+ 14.0	9,127	10,409
OKLAHOMA								
Tuition Aid Grants - Graduates	1,630	1,504	- 7.7	1.444	1.460	+ 1.1	886	971
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
TEXAS								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Graduates	1,893	1,893		2.351	2.352			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Graduates	82	82		0.092	0.094			
Tax Reimbursement Grants-Graduates	13	13		0.009	0.009			
All Programs	1,988	1,988	N.C.	2.452	2.455	+ 0.1	1,233	1,235
VERMONT								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	64	65		0.155	0.150			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Graduates	19	20		0.008	0.008			
All Programs	83	85	+ 2.4	0.163	0.158	- 3.1	1,964	1,859
WASHINGTON								
Assistance to Blind Students - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.001	0.001	N.C.	1,000	1,000
PUERTO RICO								
Supplementary Assistance Program - Graduates	(3,718)	(3,718)	N.C.	(1.086)	(1.086)	N.C.	(292)	(292)
Grand Totals: Need-Based Graduate Aid	26,011	26,734	+ 2.8%	$28.882	$31.137	+ 7.8%	$1,110	$1,165

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1989-90 data from last year's survey or 1990-91 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS
FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1989-90 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1990-91

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
ALABAMA								
Student Grants Program	6,289	6,500		$ 3.422	$ 5.439			
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Undergraduates	621	597		0.157	0.158			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	284	267		0.901	0.883			
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	16	18		0.022	0.030			
All Programs	7,210	7,382	+ 2.4%	4.502	6.510	+ 44.6%	$ 624	$ 882
ARKANSAS								
Governor's Scholars Program	346	355		0.685	0.710			
MIA/KIA Dependents Scholarship	21	20		0.046	0.053			
Law Enforcement Officers' Depend. Schlshp	10	13		0.018	0.027			
All Programs	377	388	+ 2.9	0.749	0.790	+ 5.5	1,987	2,036
COLORADO								
Undergraduate Merit Awards	9,792	10,000		7.134	8.197			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	3	3		0.001	0.001			
National Guard Tuition Assistance	(670)	(670)		0.321	0.407			
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	8	8		0.013	0.013			
Diversity Grant	830	1,500		0.567	1.100			
Private School Student Grants**	(20)	(20)		0.050	0.050			
All Programs	11,323	12,201	+ 7.8	8.086	9.768	+ 20.8	714	801
DELAWARE								
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	3	3		0.008	0.008			
Diamond State Scholarships	188	183		0.188	0.183			
Bradford Barnes	1	2		0.003	0.006			
All Programs	192	188	- 2.1	0.199	0.197	+ 1.0	1,036	1,048

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
FLORIDA								
Tuition Voucher Fund	15,035	15,699		16.314	18.839			
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	6,661	8,790		14.748	21.081			
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	43	47		0.046	0.048			
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	23	23		0.003	0.003			
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant	400	388		0.100	0.090			
Critical Teachers Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Undergraduates	916	1,025		0.315	0.369			
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	20	38		0.020	0.096			
All Programs	23,098	26,010	+ 12.6	31.546	40.526	+ 28.5	1,366	1,558
GEORGIA								
Tuition Equalization Grants	15,651	16,251		14.478	15.032			
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	18	19		0.030	0.038			
Governor's Scholarship Program	692	710		0.921	1.141			
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	290	318		0.087	0.105			
All Programs	16,651	17,298	+ 3.9	15.516	16.316	+ 5.2	932	943
IDAHO								
State of Idaho Scholarships	98	98	N.C.	0.147	0.245	+ 66.7	1,500	2,500
ILLINOIS								
National Guard Scholarships	3,726	4,300		3.200	3.600			
Descendants Grants	40	42		0.081	0.085			
Merit Recognition Scholarships	4,626	4,500		4.600	4.600			
Veteran Grants	11,476	12,000		8.000	10.000			
All Programs	19,868	20,842	+ 4.9	15.881	18.285	+ 15.1	799	877
INDIANA								
Hoosier Scholarships	814	808		0.407	0.404			
Contract for Space Program	N/A	N/A		(0.512)	0.512			
Senior Citizens Scholarship	0	N/A		0.000	0.050			
All Programs	814	808	+ 0.7	0.919	0.966	+ 5.1	500	500
IOWA								
Scholarship Program**	1,103	1,168	+ 5.9	0.257	0.478	+ 86.0	233	409
KANSAS								
Vocational Scholarship Program	95	78	- 17.9	0.036	0.031	- 13.9	379	397
LOUISIANA								
T. H. Harris Scholarships	2,525	1,758		0.701	0.703			
High School Rally Scholarships	15	15		0.007	0.007			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
LOUISIANA (cont.)								
Rockefeller Scholarships - Undergraduates	60	54		0.051	0.054			
All Programs	2,600	1,827	- 29.7	0.759	0.764	+ 0.7	292	418
MARYLAND								
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	59	60		0.052	0.109			
Delegate Scholarships - Undergraduates	1,318	1,790		1.125	0.981			
Distinguished Scholar Program	1,256	1,300		3.660	3.899			
All Programs	2,633	3,150	+ 19.6	4.837	4.989	+ 3.1	1,837	1,584
MASSACHUSETTS								
Public Service Grants	0	50	N/A	0.000	0.048	N/A	0	960
MISSISSIPPI								
POW/MIA/Law/Fireman Scholarship	12	13	+ 8.3	0.028	0.035	+ 25.0	2,333	2,692
MISSOURI								
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	3,399	4,500		6.648	10.069			
Public Service Office or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	8	13		0.011	0.022			
All Programs	3,407	4,513	+ 32.5	6.659	10.091	+ 51.5	1,955	2,236
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
War Orphans Scholarships	10	10	N.C.	0.005	0.010	+ 100.0	500	1,000
NEW JERSEY								
Public Tuition Benefits	20	23		0.029	0.038			
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	4	3		0.022	0.024			
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	3,367	3,400		3.536	3.820			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	75	75		0.075	0.101			
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	214	175		0.056	0.050			
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	893	1,300		1.136	1.755			
All Programs	4,573	4,976	+ 8.8	4.854	5.788	+ 19.2	1,061	1,163
NEW MEXICO								
Athletic Scholarships	1,062	1,300		1.000	1.886			
Day Care Grants	0	150		0.000	0.075			
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships - Undergrads	117	118		0.067	0.098			
Competitive Scholarships	553	580		1.820	1.929			
All Programs	1,732	2,148	+ 24.1	2.887	3.988	+ 38.1	1,667	1,856
NEW YORK								
Regents College Scholarships	53,063	58,000		12.699	13.000			
Children of Veterans Awards	655	800		0.261	0.375			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
NEW YORK (cont.)								
Regents Nursing Scholarships	1,257	1,640		0.284	0.340			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Undergraduates	239	315		1.005	1.420			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards	600	850		0.603	0.800			
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	1,482	1,540		3.261	3.388			
Empire State Challenger Scholarships - Undergraduates	561	646		1.105	1.218			
Police Officer/Firefighter Corrections Officer Awards	76	80		0.030	0.035			
Health Services Corps - Undergraduates	272	332		2.698	3.395			
Transit Corps of Engineers Program - Undergraduates	0	N/A		0.000	0.180			
All Programs	58,205	64,203	+ 10.3	21.946	24.151	+ 10.0	377	376
NORTH CAROLINA								
Legislative Tuition Grants	(24,330)	26,248	+ 7.9	(23.297)	24.566	+ 5.4	958	936
NORTH DAKOTA								
Scholars Program	N/A	N/A		(0.082)	0.292	+ 256.1	N/A	N/A
OHIO								
Academic Scholarship Program	3,726	3,600		3.627	3.591			
War Orphans Scholarship Program	96[illegible]	925		1.922	1.989			
Student Choice Grants	36,792	39,668		19.978	21.250			
All Programs	41,482	44,193	+ 6.5	25.527	26.830	+ 5.1	615	607
OKLAHOMA								
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	167	150		0.169	0.180			
Academic Scholars Program	465	733		1.736	2.712			
All Programs	632	883	+ 39.7	1.905	2.892	+ 51.8	3,014	3,275
PENNSYLVANIA								
Scholars in Education Awards	214	201	- 6.1	0.543	0.519	- 4.4	2,537	2,582
RHODE ISLAND								
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	47	49	+ 4.3	0.119	0.123	+ 3.4	2,532	2,510
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Superior Scholar Scholarship	62	60	- 3.2	0.090	0.090	N.C.	1,452	1,500
TENNESSEE								
Academic Scholars Program	50	137		0.200	0.536			
Community Colleges Program	0	12		0.000	0.024			
All Programs	50	149	+ 198.0	0.200	0.560	+ 180.0	4,000	3,758

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
VIRGINIA								
Tuition Assist. Grant Program-Undergrad.	13,303	12,309		18.530	16.309			
Eastern Shore Assistance Program	22	27		0.024	0.040			
Virginia Scholars Program	176	179		0.530	0.537			
All Programs	13,501	12,515	- 7.3	19.084	16.886	- 11.5	1,414	1,349
WASHINGTON								
Pacific Rim Languages Scholarship	0	32	N/A	0.000	0.032	N/A	0	1,000
WISCONSIN								
Academic Excellence Scholarship	0	620	N/A	0.000	0.700	N/A	0	1,129
Grand Totals:								
Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	234,319	252,301	+ 7.7%	$190.660	$217.466	+ 14.1%	$ 814	$ 862

** Portion of these awards are made with regard to need.

Figures in ( ) are 1989-90 data from last year's survey or 1990-91 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1989-90 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1990-91

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
ALABAMA								
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Graduates	40	38		$ 0.039	$ 0.040			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Graduates	28	26		0.089	0.087			
All Programs	68	64	- 5.9%	0.128	0.127	- 0.8%	$ 1,882	$ 1,984
ALASKA								
West. Interst Comm. for Higher Ed. (WICHE)	N/A	N/A		(1.100)	1.160			
WAMI	N/A	N/A		(0.884)	0.951			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(1.984)	2.111	+ 6.4	N/A	N/A
COLORADO								
Graduate Fellowship	605	620	+ 2.5	1.076	1.143	+ 6.2	1,779	1,844
CONNECTICUT								
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	20	20	N.C.	0.200	0.200	N.C.	10,000	10,000
FLORIDA								
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Graduates	547	612		0.229	0.267			
Regents Scholarships	1	1		0.005	0.005			
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	60	60		0.300	0.300			
Graduate Scholars' Fund	66	82		0.645	0.820			
Postsecondary Ed. Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship	0	1		0.000	0.005			
State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship	0	1		0.000	0.005			
All Programs	674	757	+ 12.3	1.179	1.402	+ 18.9	1,749	1,852
IOWA								
Osteopathic Grant Program	131	140	+ 6.9	0.393	0.426	+ 8.4	3,000	3,043
LOUISIANA								
Rockefeller Scholarships - Graduates	7	6	- 14.3	0.006	0.006	N.C.	857	1,000
MARYLAND								
Delegate Scholarships - Graduates	163	221	+ 35.6	0.139	0.121	- 12.9	853	548

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1989-90	Number of Monetary Awards 1990-91	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1989-90	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1990-91	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1989-90	Average Award Amount 1990-91
MISSISSIPPI								
Southern Regional Education Board Program	42	48		0.218	0.261			
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	62	69		0.354	0.409			
All Programs	104	117	+ 12.5	0.572	0.670	+ 17.1	5,500	5,726
NEW JERSEY								
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	80	70	- 12.5	0.505	0.458	- 9.3	6,313	6,543
NEW MEXICO								
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships - Graduates	2	2	N.C.	0.001	0.002	+ 100.0	500	1,000
NEW YORK								
Lehman Fellowships	45	25		0.206	0.125			
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	217	250		2.021	2.250			
Health Services Corps - Graduates	64	78		1.212	1.525			
Empire State Challenger Scholarships - Graduates	807	929		1.802	1.988			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Graduates	102	135		0.411	0.580			
Transit Corps of Engineers Program - Graduates	0	N/A		0.000	0.120			
All Programs	1,235	1,417	+ 14.7	5.652	6.588	+ 16.6	4,577	4,649
OHIO								
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	98	126	+ 28.6	0.326	0.441	+ 35.3	3,327	3,500
OKLAHOMA								
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	29	42		0.043	0.063			
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	20	21		0.120	0.126			
Minority Professional Study Grants	28	30		0.109	0.120			
All Programs	77	93	+ 20.8	0.272	0.309	+ 13.6	3,532	3,323
UTAH								
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	65	66	+ 1.5	0.984	0.984	N.C.	15,138	14,909

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91		1989-90	1990-91
VIRGINIA								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Graduates	1,001	926	- 7.5	1.395	1.228	- 12.0	1,394	1,326
Grand Totals: Non-Need-Based Graduate Aid	4,330	4,645	+ 7.3%	$14.812	$16.216	+ 9.5%	$ 3,421	$ 3,491

Figures in ( ) are 1989-90 data from last year's survey or 1990-91 data not available.

TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ALABAMA								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$70,000,000	27,000
ALASKA								
Student Loan Program	$63,000,000			X		X	$53,400,000	12,150
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$32,949*	Und	X			X	$32,949	7
ARIZONA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$219,388*	Und/Grad	X			X	$215,000	68
Teacher Incentive Program	$100,000	Und	X			X	$90,000	20
ARKANSAS								
Emergency Secondary Education Loan	$81,717	Und/Grad	X			X	$75,234	33
Teacher and Administrator Grant Program	$179,544	Und/Grad		X		X	$179,544	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$150,597*	Und/Grad	X			X	$159,754	35
CALIFORNIA								
California Loan Programs	$19,903,000	Und/Grad						
Stafford Loans	(included in CLP)	Und/Grad		X	X		$947,000,000	316,594
PLUS/SLS	(included in CLP)	Und/Grad		X		X	$324,000,000	114,529
Assumption Program of Loans for Education	$1,400,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,300,000	550
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$866,000*	Und	X			X	$865,500	577
Work Study	$750,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$750,000	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship Program	$2,009,000*	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,967,795	460
COLORADO								
Work Study	$9,387,817	Und	X (25%)		X (75%)		$9,387,817	7,600
Nursing Scholarship	$232,800	Und/Grad	X				$232,800	130
CONNECTICUT								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$206,050*	Und	X			X	$206,050	42
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$91,500*	Und	X			X	$91,500	61
DELAWARE								
S. Christa McAuliffe	$169,400	Und	X			X	$169,400	78
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$41,501*	Und	X			X	$55,000	11
Optometric Institutional Aid	$12,000	Grad		X		X	$12,000	3
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	$19,500*	Und	X			X	$19,500	13
Nursing Incentive	$81,000	Und	X			X	$81,000	42
FLORIDA								
Most Promising Teacher Scholarship/Loan	$3,568,000	Und	X			X	$3,200,000	836
Student Loan Forgiveness	$1,400,000	N/A		X		X	$1,400,000	400

State/Program	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
FLORIDA (cont.)								
Public School Work Experience Program	$681,792	Und	X		X		$681,792	N/A
College Career Work Experience Program	$841,503	Und		X	X		$841,503	N/A
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$328,500*	Und	X			X	$328,500	219
Teacher Scholarship Loan Program	$2,760,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,471,239	638
Masters' Fellowship Loan for Teachers	$250,000	Grad	X			X	$247,000	23
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$775,624*	Und/Grad	X			X	$775,624	161
GEORGIA								
Osteopathic Cancellable Medical Loan	$200,000	Grad	X		X		$160,000	16
N. Georgia College Cancellable Military Loan	$462,030	Und	X			X	$454,740	110
Critical Fields Cancellable Loan (GSL)	$2,390,000	Und/Grad				X	$2,664,000	1,332
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$398,784*	Und	X			X	$397,630	85
IDAHO								
Work-Study	$1,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,200,000	1,200
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$63,069*	Und	X			X	$63,000	13
Fowler Memorial Scholarship	$10,260	Und	X			X	$12,000	8
ILLINOIS								
Opportunity Loan		Und/Grad		X		X		
Stafford Loan Program	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X	X			
SLS	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
PLUS	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
Uniloan	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
INDIANA								
State Summer Work Study	$713,108				X		$900,000	2,800
Minority Teacher Scholarship	$385,673	Und				X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$349,361*		X					100
Lilly Endowment Educational Awards	$9,000,000	Und		X	X		$11,008,665	20,000
IOWA								
Stafford Loan	$130,691,605			X	X		$130,691,605	57,752
PLUS/SLS Loan	$21,536,275			X		X		10.552
Guaranteed Loan Payment	$62,100			X		X	$62,100	62
Occupational Therapist	$48,000			X		X	$48,000	8
College Work Study	$3,210,000			X	X		$3,210,000	5,060
Nursing Loan	$310,000			X		X	$310,000	181
National Guard	$250,000			X		X	$250,000	262
Osteopathic Forgivable Loan	$136,500			X		X	$136,500	39
KANSAS								
Osteopathic Loan	$584,050	Grad		X	X		$540,000	54

State/Program	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
KANSAS (cont.)								
Teacher Scholarship	$253,500	Und	X			X	$250,000	50
Nursing Student Scholarship	$1,545,930	Und		X	X		$1,097,500	385
Optometry Loan Program	$181,664	Grad	X			X	$165,000	30
ROTC	Tuition Waiver	Und		X		X		240
Career Work Study	$480,917	Und		X		X	$487,500	325
Youth Education Services	$49,125	Und		X		X	$50,000	50
KENTUCKY								
Stafford Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$75,000,000	33,000
PLUS/SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$11,750,000	4,300
Teacher Scholarship	$1,792,700	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,792,700	521
Work-Study	$1,000,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,000,000	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$234,353*	Und	X			X	$234,353	53
Consolidation Loans	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,000,000	145
LOUISIANA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$270,000*	Und	X			X	$270,000	54
Stafford Loan		Und/Grad		X	X			
PLUS		Und/Grad		X		X		
SLS		Und/Grad		X		X		
MAINE								
Osteopathic Loan Fund	$160,000	Grad	X			X	$170,000	34
Medical Contract Program	$1,400,000	Grad	X			X	$1,453,500	92
Blaine House Scholars	$1,940,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,940,000	421
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$75,770*	Und	X			X	$75,550	16
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$49,375*	Und	X			X	$49,375	29
MARYLAND								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$334,015*	Und/Grad	X			X	$290,631	58
Physicians Assistant/Nurse Practitioner	$79,500							
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Ed. Tuition Assistance	$205,656	Und/Grad	X			X	$205,656	63
Loan Assistance Forgiveness Program	$170,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$169,470	110
Tuition Reimbursement for Firemen, Amb. & Rescue Squad Members	$135,135	Und/Grad		X		X	$135,135	135
Nursing Scholarships	$400,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$362,000	227
Nursing Living Expenses Grant	$200,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$186,000	85
Physical and Occupational Therapy	$80,000	Und		X		X	$40,000	20
Child Care Provider	$100,000	Und	X			X	$36,500	40
Distinguished Scholarship Teacher Education	$150,000	Und	X			X	$150,000	50
Family Practice Medical Scholarship	$45,000	Grad		X	X		$37,500	5
MASSACHUSETTS								
Gilbert Matching Grant Program	$4,147,200	Und		X	X		$4,147,200	7,000
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$14,488,603	Und		X	X		$14,488,603	N/A

State/Program	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
MICHIGAN								
Stafford Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$240,000,000	95,000
State Direct Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$25,000,000	8,500
Work Study	$6,078,600	Und/Grad		X	X		$6,079,600	6,000
Degree Reimbursement	$8,944,300	Und/Grad		X		X	$8,944,300	9,800
Michigan Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$10,000,000	3,000
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$313,500*	Und		X		X	$313,500	209
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$581,010*	Und		X		X	$603,010	122
Indian Tuition Waiver	$1,717,900	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,717,900	1,700
MINNESOTA								
Work-Study	$5,454,000			X	X			
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X			
Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF)	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$44,200,000	17,000
MISSISSIPPI								
Medical Loan	$0			X	X		$78,000	13
Academic Common Market	$0		X			X	N/A	200
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$164,745*	Und	X		X		$164,745	33
Special Nursing	$99,000	Und	X		X		$99,000	31
William Winter Teacher Scholar Program	$340,000	Und	X			X	$340,000	85
Stafford/SLS	$0		[illegible]		X		$1,021,456	323
MISSOURI								
Stafford Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$113,204,432	45,791
PLUS	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$7,093,526	2,314
SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$11,849,869	4,324
MONTANA								
Work-Study	$391,586		X (30%)		X (70%)		$550,000	500
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Medical Education Capitation and Loan	$200,000			X				20
Veterinary Education Capitation and Loan	$198,206			X				20
Optometry Education Capitation and Loan	$30,000			X				12
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$72,120*	Und	X			X	$72,120	15
Governor's Success Program	$694,000	Und			X			
NEW JERSEY								
Stafford Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$169,750,000	58,198
PLUS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$13,036,000	3,811
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$462,015*	Und	X			X	$462,015	100
SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$17,574,000	5,710
NEW MEXICO								
Work-Study	$3,048,000	Und/Grad		X	X (33%)		$2,805,000	2,125
Osteopathic Student Loan	$100,000	Grad		X	X		$80,000	10
Nursing Student Loan	$200,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$200,000	80
Physician Student Loan	$200,000	Grad		X	X		$128,000	16

State/Program	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
NEW MEXICO (cont.)								
Minority Doctoral Assistant Student Loan	$300,000	Grad	X			X	$150,000	6
NEW YORK								
Stafford Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$642,600,000	238,000
PLUS	$0	Und		X	X		$70,000,000	22,300
SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$146,000,000	52,000
Loan Forgiveness Program	$1,600,000	Grad		X		X	$1,500,000	75
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$1,500,000*	Und	X			X	$1,225,000	245
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$570,000*	Und	X			X	$513,000	342
NORTH CAROLINA								
SLS							$10,000,000	4,087
Stafford Student Loan							$53,000,000	22,668
Brooks Foundation Scholarship	$130,000	Und	X			X	$130,000	52
Turrentine Foundation Scholarship	$374,000	Und		X	X		$374,000	423
Suther Scholarship	$15,200	Und	X		X		$15,200	16
Carrow Scholarship	$18,000	Und	X		X		$18,000	6
Atkinson Scholarship	$11,900	Und	X		X		$11,900	7
PLUS Loan							$10,000,000	3,085
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$408,428*						$408,028	96
Health, Science and Math Scholarship/Loan	$2,600,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,600,000	475
Ruth Jewell Scholarships	$1,000	Und	X			X	$1,000	1
Dickson Scholarships	$11,200	Und	X		X		$11,200	16
James Lee Love Scholarship	$37,600	Und	X		X		$37,600	16
Nurse Education Scholarship/Loan	$900,000	Und		X	X		$900,000	761
Nurse Scholars	$1,473,200	Und	X			X	$1,473,000	426
OKLAHOMA								
Stafford Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$115,000,000	47,000
State Regents' Fee Waiver	$0	Und/Grad	X		X		$18,745,532	N/A
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$40,000,000	24,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$203,857*	Und	X			X	$203,857	47
OREGON								
Medical/Dental Student Loan	$0	Grad		X	X		$400,000	130
Teacher Corps Loan	$93,322	Und/Grad	X			X	$93,322	46
PENNSYLVANIA								
Stafford Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$847,000,000	339,000
Institutional Assistance Grants	$29,092,000			X		X	$29,100,000	31,149
Matching Funds	$3,937,000			X	X		$30,700,000	44,000
Work-Study Program	$2,413,000			X	X		$4,800,000	2,200
Health Education Assistance Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$45,000,000	5,200
Higher Education Loan Plan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$210,000,000	70,000
Loan Forgiveness Program	$650,000	Und	X			X	$725,000	400
Science Teachers Education Program	$477,540	Grad		X		X	$477,540	1,060

State/Program	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
PENNSYLVANIA (cont.)								
Information Technology Program for the Commonwealth (ITEC) - Tuition	$1,634,750	Grad		X		X	$1,634,750	2,850
ITEC (Grants)	$2,792,050	Grad		X		X	$2,800,000	81
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$346,500*	Und	X			X	$358,500	239
Urban/Rural Loan Forgiveness	$2,922,000	Und		X		X	$2,922,000	1,320
PLUS/SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$94,500,000	30,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$754,622*	Und	X		X		$750,000	160
RHODE ISLAND								
Consolidation Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$750,000	85
Stafford Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$35,914,357	12,776
Intern	$10,000	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	350
Contract	$216,640	Grad		X	X		$647,400	56
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,032,029	1,682
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$62,440*	Und	X			X	$70,000	14
Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship	$300,000	Und	X			X	$300,000	60
Community Service		Und		X	X		$212,500	75
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$44,833*	Und/Grad	X			X	$44,850	13
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$35,200*	Und	X			X	$30,000	20
TENNESSEE								
Stafford Loan	$115,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$115,000,000	46,000
PLUS	$12,750,000	Und		X	X		$12,750,000	4,000
Teacher Loan Scholarship Program	$375,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$375,000	450
SLS	$13,800,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$13,800,000	5,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$307,749*	Und	X		X		$307,749	69
Disadvantaged Areas	$25,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$25,000	20
Minority Fellows	$190,000	Und	X			X	$190,000	38
TEXAS								
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program	Bond Sale Funds	Und/Grad		X	X		$93,630,000	30,400
College Work-Study	$2,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,789,584	4,500
Public Educational Grant (on campus)	$25,710,288	Und/Grad		X	X		$26,000,000	43,000
Good Neighbor Scholarship Program	$685,000							
Public Educational-Refund Grant	$219,250	Und/Grad		X	X		$57,000	50
[illegible]e Item Scholarship	$1,390,729	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,400,000	2,400
Nursing Work Program	Fees Collection	Und/Grad	X		X		N/A	N/A
Baylor Medical Scholarship	$31,809,414	Grad		X		X	$31,809,414	N/A
Baylor Dental Scholarship	$13,407,596	Grad		X		X	$13,407,593	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$0	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,074,000	292
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$588,000*							
Nursing Scholarships	$154,200	Und/Grad			X			
License Plate Insignia Scholarships	$16,750	Und/Grad			X			

State/Program	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
UTAH								
Career Teaching Scholarship	$665,800	Und	X			X	$640,800	356
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$106,267*	Und	X			X	$104,412	21
Perkins Loan	$163,297	Und		X	X		$7,869,500	4,700
VERMONT								
Honors Scholarship	$9,000	Und				X		
Veterinary Contracts	$126,000			X		X	$203,000	16
Nurses Loan and Cancellation Program	$55,000			X		X	$55,000	225
Student Employment Program	$125,000			X	X		$225,000	150
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$27,325*	Und				X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$38,752*	Und			X			
VIRGINIA								
Work-Study Program	$1,650,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,650,000	900
WASHINGTON								
State Work-Study	$9,300,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$9,840,000	8,200
Health Professions Loan Repayment Program	$150,000	Grad		X		X	$60,000	4
WICHE	$156,000	Grad		X	X		$156,000	24
Future Teacher Conditional Scholarship	$300,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$282,000	94
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$292,266*	Und/Grad	X			X	$310,000	62
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	$51,538	Und	X			X	$48,310	26
Rural Physician, Pharmacist & Midwife Scholarship	$49,000		X			X	$20,000	5
Scholars Program	$705,827	Und	X			X	$705,827	588
Nurses Conditional Scholarship Program	$209,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$264,000	88
WEST VIRGINIA								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Und				X	$4,500,000	
Institutional Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Grad				X	$1,500,000	
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$117,963*	Und				X	$117,963	24
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$76,150*	Und				X	$76,150	41
Higher Education Student Assistance Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$221,549	78
Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship	$638,000	Und/Grad				X	$638,000	150
Medical Student Loan Program	$522,000	Grad		X	X		$522,000	120
WISCONSIN								
Nursing Loan	$318,000	Und		X	X			210
Minority Teacher Loan Program	$50,000	Und		X	X			25
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$305,282*	Und		X		X		70
PUERTO RICO								
Tuition Remission	$2,300,000			X		X	$2,300,000	10,000

* Indicates that dollars are federal allocations to the states, not state appropriations.

TABLE 7

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State/Program	Administering Agency	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need Based Yes	Need Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ALABAMA									
Medical Scholarships/Loans	Medical Scholarship Board	$677,000	Grad	X		X		$656,000	218
Dental Scholarships/Loans	Dental Scholarship Board	$176,000	Grad	X		X		$156,000	36
Optometry Scholarships/Loans	Optometry Scholarship Board	$149,000	Grad	X		X		$110,000	52
Alabama G.I.	Department of Veteran Affairs	$4,409,248	Und		X		X	$2,700,000	2,900
Vocational Rehabilitation	State Dept. of Education	$7,939,853	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,190,825	3,776
COLORADO									
Native American Tuition Assistance	Fort Lewis College	$1,280,812	Und		X		X	$1,280,812	300
CONNECTICUT									
Tuition Set Aside Program	Each Public College Unit	*	Und/Grad		X	X		$15,088,714	18,392
Nursing Scholarship	Each Nursing School/College	$75,000	Und		X	X		$75,000	95
DELAWARE									
Ivy Davis Scholarship	Foster Care Review Board	$50,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$20,000	5
GEORGIA									
Rural Doctor Program	Board of Regents	$768,000	Grad	X		X		$768,000	96
Rehabilitation Services	Department of Human Resources	N/A	Und	X		X		N/A	N/A
Regents Scholarship	Board of Regents	$200,000	Und	X		X		$200,000	320
Regents Opportunity Grant	Board of Regents	$600,000	Grad	X		X		$600,000	160
ILLINOIS									
MIA/POW Descendants Scholarships	Department of Veteran Affairs	$455,200							603
Family Practice Residency Scholarships	Board of Higher Education	$2,700,000							129
Nursing Loans	Department of Public Health	$532,400							238
DCFS Stipends	Dept. of Child & Family Services	$80,100							44
Math/Science Scholarships	State Board of Education	$8,000							20
Teacher Shortage Area Scholarships	State Board of Education	$553,400						$553,350	525
Women/Minority in Admin. Scholarships	State Board of Education	$276,200						$276,000	375
Gifted Program Fellowships	State Board of Education	$75,000	Grad						60
Gifted Program Traineeships	State Board of Education	$25,000	Und						25
IOWA									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation	$1,464,558			X	X		$1,464,558	4,300
Commission for the Blind	Commission for the Blind	$52,087			X		X	$52,087	134
Student Aid Set Aside	State Board of Regents								
IMAGES	State Board of Regents								

State/Program	Administering Agency	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
				Yes	No	Yes	No		
KENTUCKY									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
LOUISIANA									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Social Services								
Veterans' Benefits	Department of Veteran's Affairs								
Education Majors Scholarship	State Department of Education		Und	X			X		
MICHIGAN									
Tuition Incentive Program	Department of Social Services	N/A	N/A		X	X		N/A	N/A
Education Trust Program	Treasury Department	N/A	N/A		X	X		N/A	N/A
MINNESOTA									
Indian Scholarship	Department of Education	$1,588,626			X	X		$1,720,000	1,000
Indian Teacher Education Scholarship	Department of Education	$150,000			X	X		$110,000	11
MISSOURI									
Teacher Education Scholarship	Elementary/Secondary Education	$260,000	Und	X			X	$260,000	260
NEW JERSEY									
Governor's Teaching Scholars Program	Department of Education	$3,600,000	Und	X			X	$4,375,000	580
NEW MEXICO									
(need-based)	Public Colleges	$724,775	Und/Grad			X		$724,775	925
Three Percent Schlrshps (non-need based)	Public Colleges	$1,451,725	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,451,725	1,850
National Guard	N.M. National Guard	N/A			X		X		
NEW YORK									
College Work Study Reimbursement	State Department of Education	$7,324,200	Und		X			**	
Native American Postsecondary Aid	State Department of Education	$385,000	Und		X		X	$385,000	350
Supplemental Higher Education Loan Financing Program	Dormitory Authority	(tax exempt bonds) $90,000,000	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	N/A
Tuition Corps of Engineers Program	New York City Transit Auth.	$200,000	Und/Grad	X			X	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA									
Community College Scholarships	Dept. of Community Colleges	$380,000	Und		X	X		$380,000	950
Teaching Fellows	Public School Forum	$7,760,000	Und	X			X	$7,760,000	N/A
Prospective Teachers	Dept. of Public Instruction	$1,552,000	Und		X	X		$1,552,000	596
College Work Study	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$1,436,400	Und		X	X		$1,436,400	N/A
State Contractual Scholarship	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$10,938,293	Und		X	X		$10,938,293	N/A
American Indian Scholarship	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$116,969	Und/Grad		X	X		$116,969	N/A
Minority Grants	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$1,500,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,500,000	N/A
Tuition Remission	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$10,241,328	Und/Grad	X			X	$10,241,328	N/A
Chancellor's Scholarships	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$1,500,000	Und	X		X		$1,500,000	N/A
Appropriated Grants	Univ. of N.C.-General Admin.	$1,450,606	Und		X	X		$1,450,606	N/A
Veterans Scholarships	Department of Veterans Affairs	$2,518,271							
Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Human Resources	$1,500,000							

State/Program	Administering Agency	1990-91 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
				Yes	No	Yes	No		
RHODE ISLAND									
Vocational Rehabilitation			Und/Grad		X	X		$425,000	425
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Teacher Loan Program	S.C. Student Loan Corp.	$3,300,000		X			X	$4,063,417	1,189
State Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$7,500		X			X	$7,500	12
Graduate Incentive Fellowship	Commission on Higher Education	$200,600		X			X	$200,600	30
Other Race Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$77,000		X			X	$77,000	77
SREB Contract Program (Veterinary and Optometry)	Commission on Higher Education	$737,350		X			X	$737,350	93
Contract with North Carolina School of Arts	Commission on Higher Education	$29,500		X			X	$29,500	10
Palmetto Fellows Scholarships	Commission on Higher Education	$316,000		X			X	$316,000	139
TENNESSEE									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Human Services	$3,285,885		X		X		$3,285,885	3,414
TEXAS									
Resident Tuition Exemptions	Public Colleges	Tuition Remission	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,042,249	23,108
Non-Resident Tuition Waivers	Public Colleges	Tuition Remission	Und/Grad		X		X	$57,865,475	47,543
UTAH									
Tuition Waivers	USHE Institutions	N/A	Und/Grad	X		X		$8,319,100	N/A
Educationally Disadvantaged	USHE Institutions	$1,181,800	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,181,800	2,470
SEOG	USHE Institutions	$235,417	Und		X	X		$2,354,174	N/A
CWS	USHE Institutions	$125,100	Und/Grad		X	X		$4,065,751	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA									
State War Orphan Act	Department of Veteran Affairs	$4,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,850	6
Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Vocational Rehabilitation	$280,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,400,000	1,250
WISCONSIN									
Lawton Minority	University of Wisconsin	$1,773,200			X	X			
Minority Tuition	University of Wisconsin	$132,000			X	X			
Vietnam Vets	Veteran Affairs	$49,400			X		X		
Minority Teacher Loan Forgiveness	University of Wisconsin	$100,000			X		X		

* No appropriation by state. Public colleges must set aside an amount equal to 15% of the previous year's tuition revenues for financial aid to needy students.

** Reimbursement to schools for their share of funds expended in participation in federal work study program.

TABLE 8

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
State/Program	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
ALABAMA						
*Student Assistance Program	73.0	27.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
ALASKA						
Student Incentive Grants	57.2	7.8	35.0	57.4	7.6	35.0
ARIZONA						
Student Incentive Grants	84.6	15.4	0.0	86.1	13.9	0.0
ARKANSAS						
Student Assistance Grants	84.7	15.3	0.0	86.0	14.0	0.0
CALIFORNIA						
Cal Grant A Program	64.8	35.2	0.0	30.8	69.2	0.0
Cal Grant B Program	93.2	6.8	0.0	88.2	11.8	0.0
Cal Grant C Program	72.3	27.7	0.0	36.4	63.6	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Law Enforcement Personnel	87.5	12.5	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0
COLORADO						
*Student Incentive Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
Student Grants	92.0	8.0	0.0	92.0	8.0	0.0
*Extended Studies Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
*Private School Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
CONNECTICUT						
Scholastic Achievement Grants	26.0	29.0	45.0	30.0	40.0	30.0
Independent College Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Aid to Public College Student Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
DELAWARE						
Postsecondary Scholarships-Undergrads	29.0	20.0	51.0	34.0	24.0	42.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
*Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	16.7	50.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	33.3
FLORIDA						
Student Assistance Grants	72.0	28.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	98.0	2.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	0.0
Jose Marti Scholar Challenge Grant	62.0	38.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0
M. M. Bethune Scholars Challenge Grant	52.0	48.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	0.0
GEORGIA						
Student Incentive Grants	77.0	23.0	0.0	76.0	24.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
HAWAII						
Student Incentive Grants	66.0	34.0	0.0	45.0	55.0	0.0
IDAHO						
Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	91.0	9.0	0.0	91.0	9.0	0.0
ILLINOIS						
Monetary Award Program	66.6	33.4	0.0	42.5	57.5	0.0
*Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
INDIANA						
Higher Education/ Freedom of Choice Grant	75.0	25.0	0.0	53.9	46.1	0.0
IOWA						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Minority Grants (IMAGES)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Scholarship Program	66.0	34.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
Access to Education Grant	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
KANSAS						
State Scholarships	82.5	17.5	0.0	82.5	17.5	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Minority Scholarship	77.0	23.0	0.0	77.0	23.0	0.0
KENTUCKY						
*Student Incentive Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LOUISIANA						
*Student Incentive Grants	97.2	2.9	0.0	97.6	2.4	0.0
MAINE						
Student Incentive Grants	47.0	24.0	29.0	32.0	31.0	37.0
MARYLAND						
General State Scholarships	73.0	17.4	9.6	62.0	30.4	7.6
Senatorial Scholarships-Undergrads	87.0	11.0	2.0	85.0	13.0	2.0
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarship	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Professional Scholarships-Undergrads	97.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
MASSACHUSETTS						
General State Scholarships	51.5	38.5	10.0	33.0	60.0	7.0
Part-Time Grants	62.0	38.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0
MICHIGAN						
Competitive Scholarships	77.0	23.0	0.0	77.0	23.0	0.0
Tuition Grants-Undergrads	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Adult Part-Time Grants	83.0	17.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0

	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
State/Program	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
MINNESOTA						
*Scholarship and Grant Program	56.0	44.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0
MISSISSIPPI						
*Student Incentive Grants	62.8	37.2	0.0	55.2	44.8	0.0
MISSOURI						
*Student Grants	47.0	53.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0
MONTANA						
Student Incentive Grants	89.0	11.0	0.0	89.0	11.0	0.0
NEBRASKA						
State Scholarship Award Program/SSIG	59.1	40.9	0.0	59.1	40.9	0.0
Scholarship Assistance Program	74.2	25.8	0.0	74.2	25.8	0.0
NEVADA						
*Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
*Student Incentive Grants	61.3	20.7	18.0	61.3	20.7	18.0
NEW JERSEY						
Tuition Aid Grants	77.0	23.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund-Undergrads	84.0	16.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
Garden State Scholarships	79.0	21.0	0.0	79.0	21.0	0.0
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	91.0	9.0	0.0	78.0	22.0	0.0
NEW MEXICO						
Student Incentive Grants	97.3	2.7	0.0	95.9	4.1	0.0
Student Choice	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Scholars Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NEW YORK						
Tuition Assistance Program-Undergrads	58.5	41.5	0.0	38.0	62.0	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	80.5	19.5	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
NORTH CAROLINA						
Student Incentive Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	0.0
NORTH DAKOTA						
Student Financial Assistance	77.9	22.1	0.0	77.9	22.1	0.0
OHIO						
Instructional Grants	71.0	28.0	1.0	52.0	47.5	0.5
OKLAHOMA						
Tuition Aid Grants-Undergrads	89.4	10.6	0.0	86.9	13.1	0.0
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
OREGON						
Need Grants	90.8	9.2	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0
Cash Awards	51.6	48.4	0.0	50.6	49.4	0.0
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
PENNSYLVANIA						
State Higher Education Grants	49.9	42.6	7.5	43.3	53.9	2.9
POW/MIA Program	75.0	0.0	25.0	90.0	0.0	10.0
RHODE ISLAND						
Scholarship and Grant Program	43.5	20.2	36.3	33.0	24.6	42.4
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SOUTH DAKOTA						
*Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	67.0	33.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TENNESSEE						
Student Assistance Awards	72.6	27.4	0.0	53.9	46.1	0.0
TEXAS						
Tuition Equalization Grants-Undergrads	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Public Educational SSIG Grants-Undergrads	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Reimbursement Grant-Undergrads	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
UTAH						
Student Incentive Grants	99.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	0.0
VERMONT						
Student Incentive Grants-Undergrads	38.2	23.1	38.7	32.8	36.3	30.9
Part-Time Student Grants	64.4	30.4	5.2	37.0	58.3	4.7
Non-Degree Student Grants-Undergrads	58.9	38.8	2.3	61.3	36.3	2.4
VIRGINIA						
College Scholarship Assistance	78.0	22.0	0.0	78.0	22.0	0.0
Virginia Transfer Grant (VTG)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Undergraduate Student Fin. Assistance	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
WASHINGTON						
State Need Grants	86.0	14.0	0.0	86.0	14.0	0.0
Assistance to Blind Students-Undergrads	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Grant	10.0	90.0	0.0	10.0	90.0	0.0
WEST VIRGINIA						
Higher Education Grants	83.7	15.3	1.0	77.2	22.2	0.6

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
WISCONSIN						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Student Grants	63.0	37.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	67.0	8.0	25.0	65.0	10.0	25.0
Talent Incentive Grants	74.0	26.0	0.0	69.0	31.0	0.0
Private School Student Minority Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
WYOMING						
Student Incentive Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
PUERTO RICO						
*Educational Funds	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Legislative Awards	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
ALL STATES	62.9	35.2	1.9	45.7	53.1	1.2

* 1990-91 data not available - used 1989-90 data.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State	Number of Awards: At In-State Public Inst.	Number of Awards: At In-State Private Inst.	Number of Awards: At Out-of-State Institutions	Value of Awards (Millions): At In-State Public Inst.	Value of Awards (Millions): At-In State Private Inst.	Value of Awards (Millions): At Out-of-State Institutions
ALABAMA	3,480	1,287	0	$ 2.757	$ 1.551	$ 0.000
ALASKA	176	24	107	0.266	0.035	0.162
ARIZONA	4,213	767	0	2.936	0.474	0.000
ARKANSAS	8,730	1,577	0	3.558	0.579	0.000
CALIFORNIA	58,311	17,933	0	81.870	79.989	0.000
COLORADO	13,356	1,124	0	10.161	0.914	0.000
CONNECTICUT	8,910	7,015	1,575	6.562	13.311	0.929
DELAWARE	438	302	770	0.423	0.298	0.522
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	138	415	276	0.163	0.487	0.324
FLORIDA	18,073	7,043	0	18.181	8.950	0.000
GEORGIA	10,889	3,252	0	3.932	1.242	0.000
HAWAII	462	238	0	0.275	0.336	0.000
IDAHO	650	64	0	0.311	0.031	0.000
ILLINOIS	75,260	36,740	0	77.409	103.241	0.000
INDIANA	25,868	8,632	0	25.052	21.436	0.000
IOWA	5,814	15,078	0	2.699	33.099	0.000
KANSAS	946	3,546	0	0.967	5.618	0.000
KENTUCKY	6,000	8,400	0	3.499	8.166	0.000
LOUISIANA	2,916	87	0	1.952	0.048	0.000
MAINE	3,760	1,920	2,320	1.632	1.581	1.887
MARYLAND	13,836	2,963	1,178	10.028	4.114	0.935
MASSACHUSETTS	19,928	14,572	3,400	17.189	29.820	3.394
MICHIGAN	24,600	32,257	0	21.067	48.851	0.000
MINNESOTA	33,520	26,337	0	41.481	32.592	0.000
MISSISSIPPI	1,382	818	0	0.627	0.509	0.000
MISSOURI	4,207	4,744	0	1.783	9.361	0.000
MONTANA	979	121	0	0.341	0.042	0.000
NEBRASKA	1,967	1,361	0	1.431	0.765	0.000
NEVADA	352	0	0	0.352	0.000	0.000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	880	297	258	0.448	0.151	0.132
NEW JERSEY	46,138	12,372	0	61.799	33.022	0.000
NEW MEXICO	8,424	631	0	5.776	0.759	0.000
NEW YORK	188,269	129,561	0	153.594	242.496	0.000

State	Number of Awards			Value of Awards (Millions)		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At-In State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
NORTH CAROLINA	1,913	638	0	1.336	1.233	0.000
NORTH DAKOTA	1,558	442	0	0.935	0.265	0.000
OHIO	51,830	20,440	730	27.440	25.066	0.264
OKLAHOMA	12,985	1,537	0	10.185	1.531	0.000
OREGON	14,197	1,898	0	9.578	2.171	0.000
PENNSYLVANIA	61,242	52,224	9,187	62.739	78.126	4.192
RHODE ISLAND	4,092	1,900	3,408	3.325	2.476	4.267
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	6,805	0	0.000	18.079	0.000
SOUTH DAKOTA	603	947	0	0.213	0.255	0.000
TENNESSEE	17,422	6,578	0	7.624	6.532	0.000
TEXAS	5,395	15,268	0	3.482	21.381	0.000
UTAH	1,980	20	0	0.991	0.010	0.000
VERMONT	4,852	2,814	3,254	3.660	4.066	3.082
VIRGINIA	6,782	1,522	0	6.176	1.224	0.000
WASHINGTON	19,065	3,276	0	17.827	3.318	0.000
WEST VIRGINIA	4,714	862	56	4.284	1.232	0.033
WISCONSIN	41,251	10,939	20	25.008	16.860	0.033
WYOMING	531	0	0	0.241	0.000	0.000
PUERTO RICO	15,000	12,500	0	6.825	7.275	0.000
ALL STATES	858,284	480,088	26,539	$752.390	$874.968	$20.156

TABLE 10

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

State	1989-90 SSIG Used	Estimated 1990-91 SSIG Amount	1990-91 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1990-91 Need-Based Award Dollars
ALABAMA	$ 1,069,023	$ 880,049	$ 4,353,613	20.2%
ALASKA	114,126	93,952	463,952	20.3
ARIZONA	1,223,106	1,006,900	3,427,300	29.4
ARKANSAS	454,548	374,196	4,137,170	9.0
CALIFORNIA	11,105,902	9,087,000	164,745,810	5.5
COLORADO	981,043	807,622	12,086,585	6.7
CONNECTICUT	935,593	770,206	20,803,235	3.7
DELAWARE	193,522	157,789	1,462,734	10.8
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	523,304	430,798	973,617	44.2
FLORIDA	2,248,551	1,851,069	27,131,246	6.8
GEORGIA	1,249,026	1,027,081	5,174,062	19.9
HAWAII	286,000	243,000	611,000	39.8
IDAHO	240,099	198,060	485,360	40.8
ILLINOIS	3,900,000	3,197,000	180,650,000	1.8
INDIANA	1,436,776	1,182,793	46,488,012	2.5
IOWA	616,864	508,698	37,747,735	1.3
KANSAS	796,104	655,375	6,584,910	10.0
KENTUCKY	878,433	722,340	19,393,140	3.7
LOUISIANA	1,001,853	842,102	4,196,400	20.1
MAINE	257,795	211,986	5,100,000	4.1
MARYLAND	1,312,951	1,078,726	15,670,571	6.9
MASSACHUSETTS	2,310,033	1,901,683	53,282,960	3.6
MICHIGAN	2,973,006	2,444,719	73,160,324	3.3
MINNESOTA	1,390,596	1,143,781	76,073,597	1.5
MISSISSIPPI	608,122	500,623	1,135,623	44.1
MISSOURI	1,418,590	1,168,853	11,143,853	10.5
MONTANA	197,686	163,054	383,054	42.6
NEBRASKA	539,820	424,042	2,195,395	19.3
NEVADA	(195,956)	161,316	(400,000)	40.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	250,441	206,170	774,595	26.6
NEW JERSEY	1,886,317	1,551,128	95,833,458	1.6
NEW MEXICO	364,700	300,300	7,257,000	4.1
NEW YORK	6,079,616	5,000,000	408,000,000	1.2
NORTH CAROLINA	1,522,947	1,284,421	3,713,195	34.6
NORTH DAKOTA	192,679	158,441	1,200,000	13.2
OHIO	2,851,562	2,344,855	52,770,000	4.4
OKLAHOMA	967,454	796,435	13,176,367	6.0
OREGON	922,838	759,706	11,748,284	6.5
PENNSYLVANIA	3,160,960	2,599,274	145,057,000	1.8
RHODE ISLAND	379,151	312,128	10,067,291	3.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	776,194	639,828	18,079,069	3.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	203,941	167,890	467,890	35.9
TENNESSEE	1,164,604	957,660	14,156,123	6.8
TEXAS	3,893,333	3,226,243	27,318,007	11.9
UTAH	533,703	439,423	1,000,796	43.9
VERMONT	180,439	148,543	10,965,000	1.4
VIRGINIA	1,526,698	1,259,652	7,400,116	17.0
WASHINGTON	1,332,162	1,073,594	21,146,294	5.1
WEST VIRGINIA	522,373	429,550	5,549,550	7.7
WISCONSIN	1,498,307	1,233,448	42,102,041	2.9
WYOMING	(120,504)	99,202	(241,008)	41.2
PUERTO RICO	(650,060)	528,727	(17,898,300)	3.0
Grand Totals	$71,439,411	$58,751,431	$1,695,382,642	3.5%

Figures in ( ) are estimated from 1989-90 data.

Note: SSIG allocations received by American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory, and Virgin Islands not reported as they did not respond to the survey.

TABLE 11

SELECTED PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS, 1990-91

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
ALABAMA				
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,500	CM	N
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$1,200		N
National Guard Education Assistance Program	1983	$1,000		N
Chiropractic Scholarships	1985	$10,000	CM	N
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	1984	$3,996		Y
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	1987	$2,000		N
ALASKA				
Student Incentive Grant	1978	$1,500	UM	N
ARIZONA				
Incentive Grant Program	1977	$2,500	UM,CM,I,P,O	Y
ARKANSAS				
Student Assistance Grant	1975	$624	UM	N
MIA/KIA Dependents Scholarship	1973	N/A		N
Law Enforcement Officers' Depend. Scholshp.	1973	N/A		N
Governor's Scholars Program	1984	$2,000		Y
CALIFORNIA				
Cal Grant A	1956	$5,250	CM	Y
Cal Grant B	1969	$6,660	CM	Y
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,890	CM	Y
Bilingual Teacher Grant	1981	$4,045	C	N
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	CM	N
Graduate Fellowship	1966	$6,490	CM	Y
COLORADO				
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,500	CM	N
Student Grants	1971	$2,000	CM	N
Graduate Grants	1971	$4,000	CM	N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
COLORADO (cont.)				
Undergraduate Merit Awards	1971	Tuition & Fees		Y
Veterans Tuition Assistance	1974			N
National Guard Tuition Assistance	1981	75% of Tuition and Fees		N
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	1970	Tuition		N
Graduate Fellowship	1971	Tuition + $5,000		Y
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	1971	Tuition	CM	Y
Diversity Grants	1988	$2,500		N
Private School Student Grants	1988			N
CONNECTICUT				
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	1987	Unmet Need	CM	N
Independent College Student Grant Program	1976	$6,384	CM	N
Scholastic Achievement Grants	1981	$2,000	CM	Y
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	1984	$10,000		Y
DELAWARE				
Diamond State Scholars	1984	$1,000		Y
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1978	$1,000	CM	N
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	1974	Full Tuition		N
Bradford Barnes	1988	$3,213		Y
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	I,P,G	Y
FLORIDA				
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,300	CM	N
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	1982	No limit; set by tribe	CM	N
Tuition Voucher Fund	1979	$1,200		N
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	1981	$2,500		Y
Graduate Scholars' Fund	1986	$10,000		Y
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	1941	$1,300		N
M.M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	1990	$3,000	CM	Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
FLORIDA (cont.)				
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	1986	$2,000	CM	Y
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	1921	$150		N
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant	1963	$1,800		Y
Regent Scholarship	1983	$5,000		N
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	1984	$5,000		N
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	1983	$702		Y
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	1987	$4,000		Y
Postsecondary Ed. Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship	1990	$5,000		N
State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship	1990	$5,000		N
GEORGIA				
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$2,500	CM	N
Tuition Equalization Grants	1972	$925		N
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	1972	$2,000		N
Governor's Scholarship Program	1985	$1,540		Y
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	1977	$300		N
HAWAII				
Student Incentive Grants	1980	$2,000	UM	N
IDAHO				
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$2,500	C	N
State of Idaho Scholarship	1974	$2,500		Y
ILLINOIS				
Monetary Award Program	1958	$3,500	C	N
Student-to-Student Matching Grants		$1,000	I	N
National Guard Scholarships		Tuition & Fees		N
Descendants Grants		Tuition & Fees		N
Merit Recognition Scholarships	1986	$1,000		Y
Veteran Grants		Tuition & Fees		N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
INDIANA				
Hoosier Scholarships	1981	$500		Y
Higher Education/ Freedom of Choice Grants	1981	$3,509	CM,P	N
IOWA				
Scholarship Program	1965	$500	CM, O	Y
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,650	CM	N
Minority Grants	1989	$3,500	CM	N
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$600	CM	N
Osteopathic Grant Program	1989	$3,000		N
Iowa Grant	1990	$1,000	CM	N
Access to Education Grant	1990	$250	CM, O	N
Dislocated Workers	1990	$2,220	CM	N
KANSAS				
State Scholarships	1963	$1,000	CM	Y
Tuition Grants	1972	$1,700	CM	N
Vocational Scholarship Program	1987	$500		Y
Minority Scholarships	1989	$1,500	CM	Y
KENTUCKY				
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974	$640	CM	N
Tuition Grant Program	1975	$1,200	O	N
College Access Grant Program	1990	$640	CM	N
LOUISIANA				
Incentive Grants	1972	$2,000	I	N
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1940	$400		Y
High School Rally Scholarship	1971	$500		Y
Rockefeller Scholarships	1981	$1,000		Y
MAINE				
Incentive Grant	1978	$1,000	C	N
MARYLAND				
General State Scholarships	1961	$2,500	C	Y
Senatorial Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,500	C	Y
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	1979	$1,500	S	N
Delegate Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,265		N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	**Need Analysis** UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
MARYLAND (cont.)				
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	Prior to 1970	$2,265		N
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	CM	N
Distinguished Scholar	1979	$3,000		Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
General Scholarships	1957	$3,800	C	N
Public Service Grants	1990	$1,935		N
Graduate Student Grant Program	1984	$4,000	I	N
Part-Time Grants	1986	cost of education	I	N
MICHIGAN				
Educational Opportunity Grants	1986	N/A	I	N
Adult Part-Time Grants	1986	N/A	I	N
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$1,200 - public $2,150 - private	C	Y
Tuition Grants	1966	$2,150	C	N
MINNESOTA				
Scholarship and Grant Programs	1968	$5,564	CM	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	UM,CM,I,P,G	N
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen Scholarship	1942	Based on tuition & room charges		N
Southern Regional Educ. Board Program	1942	$8,350		N
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	1942	$6,000		N
MISSOURI				
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	CM	N
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	1987	$2,000		Y
Public Service Office or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	1988	$1,766		N
MONTANA				
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$600	CM	N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
NEBRASKA				
State Scholarship Award/ SSIG Program	SSIG - 1976 SSAP - 1989		S	N
Scholarship Assistance Program	1989		P	N
NEVADA				
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	UM,P	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Incentive Program	1976	$1,000	P	Y
Nursing Education Grants	1959	$900	P	N
War Orphans Scholarships	1943	$1,000		N
NEW JERSEY				
Tuition Aid Grants	1977	$4,200	U,C	N
Garden State Scholarships	1977	$1,000	U	Y
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	1968	$1,950	C	N
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	1968	$4,000	G	N
Public Tuition Benefits	1979	$3,360		N
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	1988	$3,150	U	N
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	1988	$2,000		Y
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	1975	$15,440		N
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	1984	$2,000		Y
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	1985	$2,856		N
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	1977	$400		N
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	1977	$7,500		Y
Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship	1989	Cannot exceed tuition level of UMDNJ	G	N
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	1990	Cannot exceed tuition level of Rutgers Univ.	G	N
NEW MEXICO				
Student Incentive Grant	1980	$2,500	CM	N
Student Choice	1984	$2,273	UM	N
Scholars Program	1989	$2,490	CM	Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	**Need Analysis** UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
NEW MEXICO (cont.)				
Competitive Scholarships	1986	$3,697	CM	Y
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships	1985	$2,000		N
Graduate Fellowships	1988	$7,200	I	N
Athletic Scholarships	1989	$7,750		N
NEW YORK				
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$3,650	S	N
Regents College Scholarship Program	1913	$250		Y
Aid for Part-time Study	1984	$2,000	O	N
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	1984	$2,000--Full-time $1,000--Part-time		N
Regents Nursing Scholarships	1954	$250		Y
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	1986	$2,000		Y
Health Services Corps	1985	$15,000		Y
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	1984	$4,000		Y
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$5,000		N
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$10,000		N
Lehman Fellowships	1971	$5,000		Y
Police Officers/Firefighters/ Correction Officer Awards	Police - 1982 Firefighters - 1983 Correction - 1987	$450		N
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	1987	Tuition		Y
Children of Veterans Awards	1936	$450		N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	CM	N
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	$23,500	CM	Y
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$1,100		N
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	$12,100	CM	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Student Financial Assistance Program	1973	$600	CM	N
OHIO				
Instructional Grants	1970	$3,306	S	N
Academic Scholarship	1978	$1,000		Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
OHIO (cont.)				
War Orphans Scholarship	1954	Private - $1,958 Public - Tuition & general fees		N
Student Choice Grants	1984	$578		N
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowship	1986	$3,500		Y
OKLAHOMA				
Tuition Aid Grants	1974	$1,000	S	N
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	1984	$1,500		Y
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	1986	$1,000	S	N
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	1972	$1,500		Y
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	1975	$6,000		Y
Minority Professional Study Grants	1977	$4,000		Y
Academic Scholars Program	1988	$4,000		Y
OREGON				
Need Grant	1971	$1,848	C	N
Cash Award	1961	$864	C	Y
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	1986	$1,500	C	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
State Grant Program	1966	$2,200	S	N
POW/MIA Program	1972	$1,200	S	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Scholarship and Grant Program	1978	$1,500	CM	Y - scholarship N - grant
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	1987	$2,500		Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Tuition Grant Program	1970	$3,990	S	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	P	N
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$250	P	N
Superior Scholar Scholarship	1984	$1,500		Y
TENNESSEE				
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$1,386	P	N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	**Need Analysis** UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
TENNESSEE (cont.)				
Academic Scholars Program	1986	$4,000		Y
Community Colleges Program	1990	$2,000		Y
TEXAS				
Tuition Equalization Grants	1971	$3,150	CM, C, P	N
Public Educational SSIG Program	1975	$2,500	CM, P	N
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1981	$1,000	CM, P	Y
Tax Reimbursement Grants	1985	$2,500	CM, P	N
UTAH				
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,500	CM	N
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	1953	N/A		Y
VERMONT				
Incentive Grants	1965	$5,050	C	N
Part-Time Student Grant	1981	$3,790	C	N
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1985	$650	C	N
VIRGINIA				
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$2,000	CM	N
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$1,325		N
Virginia Scholars Program	1984	$3,000		Y
Virginia Transfer Grant	1983	Tuition & Mandatory Fees		Y
Undergrad Student Financial Assistance Prog	1988	Tuition & Fees	CM	N
Eastern Shore Tuition Assistance Program	1973	$1,500	CM	N
WASHINGTON				
Need Grant Program	1970	$1,629	C	N
Assistance to Blind Students	1974	$600	CM	N
Educational Opportunity Grant	1990	$2,500	CM	N
Pacific Rim Language Scholarship	1990	$1,000		Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,650 - in-state private $1,244 - in-state public $600 - out-of-state	CM	Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1990-91	**Need Analysis** UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
WISCONSIN				
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,172	CM	N
Independent Student Grants	1990	$6,000	CM	N
Higher Education Grant Program	1976	$1,800	CM	N
Indian Student Grant	1971	$1,800	CM	N
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grant	1987	$2,500	CM	N
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1972	$1,800	CM	N
Private School Student Minority Grant	1986	$2,500	CM	N
Handicapped Student Grants	1976	$1,800	CM	N
Academic Excellence Scholarships	1990	$2,150		Y
WYOMING				
Incentive Grants	1975	$800	I,S	N
PUERTO RICO				
Supplementary Assistance Program	1982			N
Educational Fund	1969		P	N
Legislative Awards	1952		P	N

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 11

NEED ANALYSIS - OTHER CRITERIA

ARIZONA	
Incentive Grant Program	Secretary of Education List of Systems.
IOWA	
Access to Education Grant	Applicants with a PGI 20% above maximum PGI.
Scholarship Program	Look up chart with income only.
KENTUCKY	
Tuition Grant Program	KTG award to a maximum of $1,200=Total cost of education (Tuition plus low room rate plus high board rate) less sum of expected Pell Grant, expected SSIG or College Access Program Grant and expected CMFC.
NEW YORK	
Aid for Part-Time Study	Tuition minus other grant aid. Schools select recipients.

TABLE 12

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
ALABAMA									
Chiropractic Scholarships									O*
Student Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Grant Program		I		I					
National Guard Education Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Emergency Secondary Ed. Scholarship Program	I	I							
Police Officer's and Firefighters' Survivors' Education Assistance Program	I		I		I				
ALASKA									
Incentive Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
ARIZONA									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
ARKANSAS									
Student Assistance Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Governor's Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
MIA/KIA Dependents Scholarship	I		I		I				
Law Enforcement Officers' Dep. Scholarship	I		I						
CALIFORNIA									
Cal Grant A	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant B	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Cal Grant C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	I	I							
Law Enforcement Personnel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Graduate Fellowship	I	I					I	I	I*
COLORADO									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I			
Student Grants	I	I	I		I	I			
Graduate Grants	I	I							
Undergraduate Merit Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
National Guard Tuition Assistance	I		I		I				
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	I								
Diversity Grants	I		I						
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I	I			

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
COLORADO (cont.)									
Private School Student Grants		I							
Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
CONNECTICUT									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Independent College Student Grant Program		I		I					
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	I		I						
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	I	I							
DELAWARE									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B					
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Diamond State Scholars	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Bradford Barnes	I								
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
FLORIDA									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	I		I			I	I	I	
Tuition Voucher Fund		I		I					
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Graduate Scholars' Fund	I*	I*							
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	I		I		I				
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	I		I						
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grants	I	I	I	I					
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I*	I*							
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B	B	B	B					
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	I	I	I						
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	I	I	I	I			I	I	
M.M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant									I*
GEORGIA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Equalization Grants	O*	I		I					
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
GEORGIA (cont.)									
Governors' Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I*								
HAWAII									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
IDAHO									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
State of Idaho Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I				
ILLINOIS									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	I								
National Guard Scholarships	I		I						
Descendants Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Merit Recognition Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Veteran Grants	I		I						
INDIANA									
Hoosier Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Higher Education/Freedom of Choice Grants	B*	B*	I	I	B*		I	I	
IOWA									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	I*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I				
Minority Grants		I		I				I	I*
Osteopathic Grant Program									I*
Iowa Grant	I	I	I	I	I				
Access to Education Grant			I						
Dislocated Workers Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
KANSAS									
State Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Grants		I		I		I			
Vocational Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Minority Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
KENTUCKY									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
College Access Grant Program	I	I	I	I					
LOUISIANA									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
LOUISIANA (cont.)									
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I		I						
High School Rally Scholarship	I	I	I	I					
Rockefeller Scholarships	I		I						
MAINE									
Incentive Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	I	I	
MARYLAND									
General State Scholarship	B	B	B	B			B	B	
Senatorial Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*		B*	B*	B*	
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships						I			
Delegate Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*		B*	B*	B*	
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Professional Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I					
MASSACHUSETTS									
General Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*	I	I	I	I	
Graduate Student Grant Program	I*	I*							
Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Public Service Grant	B	B	B	B	I	I	B	B	
MICHIGAN									
Educational Opportunity Grants	I		I						
Adult Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I					
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I				I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
MINNESOTA									
Scholarship and Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MISSISSIPPI									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I					
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen Scholarship	I		I						
Southern Regional Educ. Board Program	O	O							
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	O	O							
MISSOURI									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Public Service Office or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MONTANA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				I*

I = In-State Only
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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
NEBRASKA									
Scholarship Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
State Scholarship Award/SSIG Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
NEVADA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Incentive Program	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Nursing Education Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
War Orphans Scholarships	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
NEW JERSEY									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I		I*			
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I	I		I*			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad.	I	I	I	I					
Educational Opportunity Fund - Grad.	I	I							
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	I	I	I	I		I*			
Public Tuition Benefits	I	I	I	I		I*			
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	I	I	I	I		I*			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	I	I	I	I		I*			
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B	B	B	B	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I					
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	I	I	I	I		I*			
Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship	I*								
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	I*	I**							
NEW MEXICO									
Student Incentive Grant	I	I	I	I	I				
Student Choice		I							
Scholars Program	I	I	I	I	I				
Graduate Fellowships	I								
Athlete Scholarships	I		I						
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I				
Competitive Scholarships	I								
NEW YORK									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*,O*
Regent College Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I	I	I	I		I*			

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B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
NEW YORK (cont.)									
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I	I	I	I*			
Regents Nursing Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Police Officers/Firefighters/ Correction Officers Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Health Services Corps	B	B	B	B		B*	B	B	
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	I	I							
Regents Professional Opportunity Schlrshps.	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Schlrshps.	I*	I*							
Lehman Fellowships	I	I							
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	I	I							
Children of Veterans Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
NORTH CAROLINA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I*	I*							
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I*								
NORTH DAKOTA									
Student Financial Assistance Program	I	I	I		I		I		
OHIO									
Instructional Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	
Academic Scholarship	I	I	I			I		I	
War Orphans Scholarship	I	I	I					I	
Student Choice Grants		I							
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	I	I							
OKLAHOMA									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	I		I						
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program									O*
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	I*	I*							
Minority Professional Study Grants	I*								
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
OREGON									
Need Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Cash Awards	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Barber and Hairdresser Grants						I			

I = In-State Only
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B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
PENNSYLVANIA									
State Grant Program	B	B	I	B		I	B	B	O*
POW/MIA Program	B	B	I	B		I	B	B	O*
RHODE ISLAND									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	O	B	O	B					
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Superior Scholar Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
TENNESSEE									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
Community Colleges Program			I						
TEXAS									
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Public Educational SSIG Grants	I		I		I				
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								
Tax Reimbursement Grants	I		I		I				
UTAH									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I						
Western Interstate Comm. for Higher Ed.	O	O							
VERMONT									
Incentive Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
VIRGINIA									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I				I	
Virginia Scholars Program	I	I							
Virginia Transfer Grant	I								
Undergrad Student Financial Assistance Prog	I		I						
Eastern Shore Tuition Assistance Program	O								
WASHINGTON									
Need Grant Program	I	I	I		I	I			

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
WASHINGTON (cont.)									
Assistance to Blind Students	I	I	I	I					
Educational Opportunity Grant	I	I							
Pacific Rim Languages Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I			I*
WEST VIRGINIA									
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*				B*	
WISCONSIN									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I		I				
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Handicapped Student Grants	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
Private School Student Minority Grant		I		I					
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grants					I				
Independent Student Grants	I	I			I				
Academic Excellence Scholarship	I	I	I	I					
WYOMING									
Incentive Grants	I		I						
PUERTO RICO									
Legislative Awards	I	I	I	I					
Educational Fund	I	I	I	I					

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 12

ALABAMA	
Chiropractic Scholarships	O* - Chiropractic colleges.
ALASKA	
Incentive Grant	B* - Any nationally or regionally accredited institution.
CALIFORNIA	
Cal Grant A	I* - Programs must be at least two years in length or minimum of 1,800 clock hours.
Graduate Fellowship	I* - Accredited graduate and/or professional institutions.
CONNECTICUT	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B* - Out-of-State - Only in reciprocal states.
FLORIDA	
Graduate Scholars' Fund	I* - Public and private institutions with graduate study programs.
M.M. Bethune Scholarship - Challenge Grant	I* - One of the four historically African-American four-year colleges or universities, public or private.
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I* - Only at University of Florida and Florida State University law schools.
GEORGIA	
Student Incentive Grants Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I* - Other hospital programs of study.
Tuition Equalization Grants	O* - Within 50 miles of Georgia.
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I* - Only at North Georgia College.
INDIANA	
Higher Education/ Freedom of Choice Grants	B* - Out-of-State -- Specified contract for space institutions.
IOWA	
Tuition Grants Scholarship Program Minority Grants	I* - Business and Bible colleges.
Osteopathic Grant Program	I* - Osteopathic Medical School
MAINE	
Incentive Grants	B* - Must be regionally accredited.
MARYLAND	
Delegate Scholarships Senatorial Scholarships	B* - Out-of-state -- only if major is not offered in state.
MASSACHUSETTS	
General Scholarships	B* - Out-of-state must be in states which have reciprocity with Massachusetts.
Graduate Student Grants	I* - Qualifying graduate programs only.
MONTANA	
Student Incentive Grants	I* - Tribal community colleges.

NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Incentive Program	B* - Any eligible out-of-state institution must be regionally accredited.
Nursing Education Grants	O* - For graduate level study only.
NEW JERSEY	
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships MIA/POW Tuition Grants Public Tuition Benefits Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program Garden State Urban Scholars Program	I* - Proprietary institutions with degree programs approved by the New Jersey Board of Higher Education.
Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship	I* - Only at University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	I* - Only at Rutgers University I**- Only at Seton Hall University School of Law
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B* - Must be approved for veterans training.
NEW YORK	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I* - Degree-granting institutions only.
Tuition Assistance Program	I* - Registered business schools. O* - Six out-of-state medical programs.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I* - Specifically approved vocational training programs of at least 320 clock hours.
Children of Veterans Awards	I* - Registered business schools.
Police Officers/Firefighters/ Correction Officers Awards	I* - Registered business schools.
Health Services Corps	B* - Degree-granting institutions only.
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	I* - Medical and dental schools.
NORTH CAROLINA	
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I* - Medical schools only.
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I* - Dental schools only.
OKLAHOMA	
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	O* - Out-of-state chiropractic schools
Minority Doctoral Study Grants Minority Professional Study Grants	I* - Comprehensive universities.
PENNSYLVANIA	
State Grant Program POW/MIA Program	O* - Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON	
Pacific Rim Languages Scholarship	I* - Must be accredited by Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.
WEST VIRGINIA	
Higher Education Grant Program	B* - Limited to educational institutions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.

TABLE 13

COMMENTS TO AID SURVEY READERS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITIONS

ALABAMA:	Because of additional funding for the Alabama Student Grant Program, grant payments are expected to increase to $900 per year from the $600 amount given in 1989-90.
ALASKA:	Each year Alaska receives about 700 eligible SSIG applications. The 1990 Alaska State Legislature increased State matching funds by 200 percent. However, as State revenues decline, our agency will have to work towards continued funding at this higher level.
ARKANSAS:	In 1989, Arkansas Student Assistance Grant legislation was amended to enable the program to carry forward unspent State funds into the new fiscal year. The increase in funds awarded for 1990-91 is a result of carrying forward unspent 1989-90 dollars and is not an increase in appropriation.
CALIFORNIA:	The State of California faced a multi-billion dollar deficit in fiscal year 1990-91. In that atmosphere, no new grant funding was provided. Nevertheless, the Commission was provided with sufficient funds to maintain the maximum grant at public institutions at the full cost of double-digit fee increases.
CONNECTICUT:	Connecticut has a guarantee authority for Stafford Loans. The state Coordinating Board is responsible for all other state aid programs. Most aid is distributed to Connecticut colleges, which select aid recipients.
DIST. OF COL.:	A new Nurses Training Corps Program (NTCP) for District residents was implemented in March 1990 for the academic year 1990-91. The program was established to help alleviate the nursing shortage problem in the District by developing a corps of nurses committed to working in the District. Funds are provided to cover tuition, and as the program requires full-time enrollment, stipends for other expenses are also provided.
FLORIDA:	The state centrally administers the state grant program, with institutions verifying student eligibility. The state places much emphasis on programs for current and future teachers to counter shortages. The undergraduate scholars program is receiving considerable support to keep our top students in Florida.
GEORGIA:	Beginning with the 1990-91 academic year, the SIG program became decentralized. Each participating institution is allotted funds. The institutions nominate students to this agency. The students nominated are approved for award and checks are issued.
KENTUCKY:	The College Access Program (CAP) Grant is a new program that provides basic access to Kentucky's neediest freshmen and sophomores to attend public and nonprofit private colleges. All awards are based on the community college tuition rate, which is $27 per credit hour or $320 per semester for the 1990-91 AY. Students enrolling at least half-time must file a Kentucky FAF and to qualify for a CAP grant, must have a CMFC of $2,000 or less. The program is the first comprehensive effort to meet the financial needs of students enrolling for 3-11 semester hours. Students enrolling for 3-5 semester hours may file a "Short Form" but must provide evidence of having a CMFC of $2,000 or less, or of receiving AFDC, Medicaid, food stamps, SSI or JTPA benefits based on income. The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) Program provides $320 per semester to needy juniors and seniors enrolled full-time whose CMFC is $2,000 or less and who are attending eligible four-year public and private nonprofit colleges and $500 to students at for-profit proprietary schools. Federal SSIG funds are used in both the CAP and SSIG programs.

MAINE: In March 1990, student assistance programs formerly with the Maine Dept. of Educational and Cultural Services were transferred to the Finance Authority of Maine. The most significant change in any program is the change in the formula for the Maine Student Incentive Scholarship Program. Awards are now based on the total of Pell, family contribution and MSIP in relation to 75 percent of the cost of attendance with the lowest family contribution awarded first. The funding was increased from $1.75 million in 1989-90 to $4.7 million, the largest increase MISISP has received, which will convert to over 8,000 awards compared to about 4,500.

MARYLAND: The Conroy, Public Safety and P.O.W. programs were consolidated into the Conroy Program. A new program was implemented in 1990-91, the Child Care Provider program.

MASSACHUSETTS: The worsening fiscal climate in Massachusetts has forced three across-the-board reductions in all discretionary state accounts. The scholarship reduction of 17 percent to date has resulted in substantial award losses to needy commonwealth students.

MICHIGAN: The total appropriation amounts for Competitive Scholarship and Tuition Grant are not available for 1990 awards. We were overcommitted in these two programs for 1989-90 and will be using 1990-91 appropriations to complete 1989-90 payments. This amounts to $750,000 in the Competitive Scholarship program and $2,900,000 in the Tuition Grant program. In addition, there will be a new calculation for determining the amount of awards for part-time students in the Tuition Grant program. A new alternative loan program has also been initiated.

MISSOURI: The Higher Education Academic School Program is based on merit assessed by ACT/SAT composite scores and fully funded. The Missouri Student Grant Program is need based. Renewals awards are funded first, then non-renewals with need. Current funding levels will result in awards to about 25 to 30 precent of eligible applicants.

NEW JERSEY: The Department of Higher Education and various boards that administer the state's student aid programs continue to maintain the policies that financial assistance of the highest degree possible should be made available to full-time needy students wishing to attend New Jersey colleges and universities. In recent years, a strong emphasis has been made to provide merit-based scholarship assistance coupled with need-based awards to academically outstanding students as a means of reducing the out-migration of qualified students.

NEW YORK: Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship--this scholarship is available to minority and/or disadvantaged students enrolled in medical or dentistry at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ). In addition to providing grants to eligible students, the Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) provides funding to colleges and universities in New Jersey for academic support service in both the summer and academic year programs. The C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship is available to minority and/or disadvantaged students enrolled in the law schools at Rutgers University, (Camden and Newark) or Seton Hall University School of Law.

NEW YORK: State legislation enacted in 1988 provided for significant increases in New York's major need-based grant program, the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP). Effective for 1990-91, the maximum award under the program was increased 19 percent to $50,500 New York State net taxable income. Since the TAP program has always been an entitlement program, these increases are partially offset by decreases that would have occurred due to fewer high school graduates and income inflation. Expenditures for 1990-91 were projected to increase by 4 percent over 1989-90 expenditures before the state encountered budgetary difficulties.

NORTH CAROLINA: The state budget is under severe restraints. All agencies are expected to do more with less. All state-funded programs experienced 3 percent to 6 percent cuts in the 1990 short session. The state's declining tax revenue in 1991 and 1992 will make for a frugal legislature when it convenes in January, 1991.

NORTH DAKOTA: The voters of North Dakota successfully referred several tax measures in December, 1989. The resulting required cuts cost the Student Financial Assistance Program of $150,000, or about 12 percent of the funds available for 1990-91.

OHIO: The Ohio Instructional Grant program is not needs analysis driven but provides grant awards via a tables-of-grants based on the parents' income, a portion of the student's income, the number of dependent children of the parents and the type of institution attended. The tables-of-grants are established by state statute.

OREGON: The last two sessions of the Oregon Legislative Assembly have created a number of small programs focused on very specific populations. These include: the Oregon Teacher Corps (school loan for teacher candidates); a "pilot" child care program for needy undergraudates; VISTO (which provides tuition vouchers worth $25 for each 8 hours of volunteer service performed by 16-19 year-old youths); the Economic Self-Sufficiency Program (for community college students not eligible for Title IV support; and a program to pay off education loans for physicians and nurse practitioners who practice in rural shortage areas. The designated source of funding for VISTO and the Economic Self-Sufficiency program is the State of Oregon Lottery--and lottery revenue shortfalls have affected their funding. VISTO's original funding level of $500,000 for the 1989-90 biennium has been reduced by one-third. The Economic Self-Sufficiency program has not received any funding so far in this period. A third program, the Rural Medical loan payment program, was created by the legislature, but received no funding from any source.

PENNSYLVANIA: The fourth consecutive 10 percent funding increase for State Grant Program has permitted steady increases in the value of grants awarded. Ongoing efforts are necessary to put together funding package to ensure continuation of federally nonsubsidized loan programs.

RHODE ISLAND: Since our state's budget is not finalized each year until late June, we must determine award allocations based on an anticipated appropriation which has the potential of being adjusted after awards are offered to students. Our program is not an entitlement program; therefore, our allocation may not allow us to make award offers to all students who show financial need.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Due to loss of SSIG funds and state funds in 1990-91, the South Carolina Tuition Grants Program has $218,472 less than prior year. Available funds ran out on April 25 compared to May 18 in previous year. About 2,000 eligible students will not be funded in 1990-91 due to shortage of program dollars.

TENNESSEE: The Tennessee Legislature was able to provide the grant program with about $1 million in new money, which helped to cover the Federal shortfall and an increased award amount. We were unable to award 3,287 students who applied before our customary cut-off date of August 1. An additional $2.5 million would have been needed to fund these students.

TEXAS: This is the first year of operation for 13 new loan forgiveness, scholarship and community-sponsored programs targeted toward students in health professions.

VERMONT: Vermont Student Assistance Corporation is a comprehensive agency that provides career counseling and financial aid information to middle schools, high schools and adult students. VSAC provides grant programs for students enrolled in full-time, part-time and non-degree courses and programs. VSAC also serves as a guarantor for Vermont's students and institutions and provides loan capital through its Education Loan Finance Program.

WASHINGTON: This is the first year for implementing a revised State Need Grant Program. The revised program was expanded to serve part-time students and provide larger awards to students with dependents in need of care. State funding for the State Need Grant has increased by 60 percent from 1989 to 1991. Conversely, funding for the State Work Study program has been held constant for the past five years.

WEST VIRGINIA: This will be the second consecutive year that the Grant Program has experienced an increase in state funding. The latest growth, a modest $200,000, will once again be insufficient to offset the annual increase in both cost and demand. The eligible pool increased 3.5 percent over last year. Considering the program endured a five-year period (from 1984 through 1989) of no growth, the increases offer a ray of hope of continued funding improvements. Hopefully, future increases will be large enough to allow the program to make up some lost ground.

PUERTO RICO: These programs are operated on a decentralized basis. The Council assigns block amounts to higher education institutions, both public and private. The institutions in turn determine student's need award, individual aid, pay the student, perform all record keeping functions and submit performance report to the Council.

SECTION III

NEW AND PLANNED STATE FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

This year is the first operational year for 14 new state grant programs in eight states. The largest new program is found in Kentucky, the need-based College Access Grant program for undergraduates that is expected to award $7,727,000 to 13,000 students at public and private, two- and four-year colleges.

Three programs have begun in Iowa: a need-based Iowa Grant program for undergraduates attending public and private, two- and four-year colleges and public voc-tech schools that is expected to award $1,350,000 to 1,350 recipients; a need-based Access to Education Grant program that is expected to award $500,000 to 725 undergraduates attending two-year public colleges; and a need-based Dislocated Workers program that is expected to award $500,000 to 200 undergraduates attending all types of colleges, public voc-tech schools and nursing schools.

Washington has implemented two new programs: the need-based Educational Opportunity Grant program that should award $471,000 to 195 undergraduates to attend public and private four-year colleges and the non-need-based Pacific Rim Languages Scholarship program that expects to award $32,000 to 32 undergraduates at public and private four-year colleges.

Florida has started three new programs. The largest is the need-based M. M. Bethune Scholarship program for undergraduates to attend one of four historically Black colleges in the state. The program expects to provide 63 students with $189,000. Two new programs will each make one non-need-based award of $5,000 to graduate students: the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship and the State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship programs.

New Jersey has implemented a need-based C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship to award $100,000 to 30 students to attend Rutgers University or Seton Hall University. Massachusetts has begun a non-need-based Public Service Grants program that expects to award $48,000 to 50 undergraduates. Twelve undergraduates are expected to receive $24,000 from Tennessee's new non-need-based Community Colleges program.

Wisconsin has two new programs: the need-based Independent Students program, which expects to provide 70 undergraduates with $200,000 to attend four-year colleges and public voc-tech schools; and the non-need-based Academic Excellence program, which is expected to award $700,000 to 620 undergraduates this year. In total, these 14 new grant programs should add $11,851,000 to the total grant aid available to students in 1990-91.

Table 14 displays the comments NASSGP survey respondents offered on changes they considered significant in their programs for 1990-91. California, Iowa and Kentucky mentioned changes in applications procedures and processes. California intends to implement a system to expedite the renewal application process, Iowa will secure its need analysis data directly from the federal central processor and Kentucky will implement a new computer-based applications process for student loans.

Connecticut and Oklahoma both mentioned having to restrict program eligibility, but Tennessee is seeking to raise its maximum award and provide additional funds to students who apply by their program's priority deadline.

Several states mentioned funding issues. Illinois needs an extension on the state's income tax surcharge to avoid cuts in administrative and program budgets, Kansas hopes that a new matching funds requirement will be implemented in order to increase its available program resources, Massachusetts hopes to restore lost scholarship funds in 1990-91 by 1991-92, New Jersey indicated that state fiscal constraints may result in reductions to their programs' funds, Oregon's budgetary request seeks stable funding for programs now supported by the state's lottery, Utah is seeking a new source of matching funds for its SSIG program and Vermont and Virginia indicated that their program funds were cut as part of overall state funding reductions.

Table 15 displays respondents' comments on new student aid plans for 1991-92 and/or 1992-93. Seven states have plans for programs to assist low-income and/or minority students in 1991-92. Illinois plans to fund a Male Minority Teacher Incentive Grants program to award grants to minority males in teacher training programs and to begin an "early intervention" program on a pilot basis. Kansas is seeking funds for a Minority Graduate Student Assistantship program. New York will make its first awards from its Liberty Scholarship program. North Carolina is studying the feasibility of offering free tuition in public colleges to low-income, high-achiever students. Rhode Island will implement its "early intervention" program, the Children's Crusade for Higher Education. Texas hopes to fund an Educational Opportunity Grant program to provide tuition to needy "first-generation" college students. And, Washington plans to complete fund-raising for its American Indian Endowed Scholarship program and make awards in 1992-93.

New Jersey is considering a state supplemental loan and a college savings bond program. Loan forgiveness programs for service are being considered by Missouri, New Mexico and Wisconsin. New Mexico also is ear-marking support for day-care student assistance.

Iowa hopes to collapse its two programs for two-year college students into the statewide grant program, South Carolina will implement a new formula for "capping" its maximum grant awards and Louisiana will provide one application to students to apply for all types of federal aid as well as for state grants.

Alaska is considering a State Scholarship program for academic/artistic and athletic excellence and Missouri plans an Artistic Scholarship program as well as a scholarship program for graduate students. Florida wants to establish a Student Tuition Scholarship Grant program to provide need- and merit-based awards to lower- and middle-income students. If they can be funded, several programs for vocational-technical school students will be implemented in Florida, as will an "early intervention" program for at-risk eighth graders.

Illinois hopes to implement a College Savings Bond Incentive Grant program to provide small grants to participants in its College Savings Bond program who chose to enroll in in-state colleges.

Minnesota plans to implement a grant program for LPNs and RNs, funded from nursing license renewal fees. Utah plans to implement a small pilot work-study program.

These survey findings indicate a wide variety of plans for state financial aid programs for the next two years.

TABLE 14

COMMENTS REGARDING SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN CURRENT PROGRAMS OR OPERATIONS PLANNED FOR 1990-91 AWARD YEAR

ALABAMA: We hope the next education budget will contain language authorizing the release of state student assistance funds as needed during the fiscal year.

CALIFORNIA: The Commission intends to implement a revised system for applicants renewing their grants. Campuses will be responsible for determining whether a student continues to demonstrate sufficient financial need to be eligible to renew their grant. Renewal students will no longer have to pay to have a copy of their SSAC forwarded to the Commission by a processor.

CONNECTICUT: Since no new funding for the program is anticipated, the Scholastic Achievement Grant program eligibility criteria have been narrowed.

ILLINOIS: In 1989, the state adopted a two-year, temporary increase in the state income tax, with the increased revenue to be generated for Full Year 1990 and Full Year 1991. Half of the proceeds from the surcharge were designated specifically for education, while the other half was reserved for local governments. The temporary surcharge is set to expire on June 30, 1991 (the end of Full Year 1991). Thus, the levels at which ISAC's programs and operations are funded in Full Year 1992 (the 1991-92 academic year) will depend on whether the General Assembly and Governor agree to extend the income tax surcharge. If the surcharge is not extended, ISAC is not likely to receive any increased funding; on the contrary both our administrative and program budgets are likely to be cut severely.

IOWA: Due to changes in the 1991-92 MDE and need analysis delivery system, the Commission will not require a fee for the state agency release and needs analysis data will be secured directly from the federal central processor.

KANSAS: There is a possibility of legislation being introduced to require matching funds from school districts for the Youth Education Services (YES) Program. If passed, it would increase available resources for programs by 50 percent.

KENTUCKY: Our PLUS and SLS Loan Applications are going to separate application/promissory notes. We have implemented the "Kentucky Express," which provides for electronic transfer of loan application information between schools lending institutions and KHEAA to expedite the loan guarantee process for Kentucky residents attending in-state schools.

MAINE: We plan to increase the loan level to osteopathic students from $5,000 to $10,000 annually.

MARYLAND: The Commission has just completed a study of state student financial aid. The recommendations include significant changes to current programs as well as the creation of several new programs. Most of the recommendations and changes require a change to state law and additional funds before they can be implemented.

MASSACHUSETTS: We hope for the restoration of lost scholarship funds in 1990-91 by 1991-92.

MISSISSIPPI: We plan to expand the teacher education, medical and nursing programs.

NEW JERSEY: Current state fiscal constraints may result in reductions that will impact some programs and require changes to them.

NEW YORK: State legislation enacted in 1988 for significant increases to the existing TAP Program were implemented in 1989 and 1990. These increases are phased in by students' class years, so that there will be a newly eligible class in 1991-92.

NORTH CAROLINA: We are preparing for anticipated reductions in all state-funded programs. It will be a lean year in 1991-92. We will be fighting to maintain position in assuring postsecondary education for low-income students.

OKLAHOMA: State legislation has been enacted to limit state grant eligibility to students attending non-profit institutions.

OREGON: The agency's budget request for the 1991-92 biennium asks for stable funding for programs now supported by the lottery. The agency is also requesting a very large increase in funding for the Oregon Need Grant to "fully fund" it to the limits which were described in the 1971 statute, but which have never been achieved.

RHODE ISLAND: Our goal is to better serve the "at-risk" student who traditionally applies for aid after our deadline. We are seeking an alternative to the current procedure of placing these students on a waiting list and relying on funds coming back to us through attrition (dropouts, award adjustments) to meet their needs.

TENNESSEE: We will seek to raise the maximum award to $1,482 and seek additional funds to allow the grant program to serve all students who apply by the priority deadline.

UTAH: A budget request for a new source of state matching funds for the SSIG program in an amount of $570,000 has been made. This would free up the Educationally Disadvantaged funds, the current matching source, to be used for other student aid.

VERMONT: Due to a shortfall in state resources as a result of a slow-down in the Vermont economy, VSAC received less funding from the state for Full Year 1991 than in Full Year 1990. Therefore, we expect no major changes in VSAC's programs for Full Year 1992.

VIRGINIA: The original allocation of the Virginia Work-Study Program (VWSP), was reduced to $1,650,000; the Undergraduate Student Financial Assistance Program (USFAP) funds were reduced to $700,272; Virginia Transfer Grant (VTG) funds were reduced to $1,137,942 and Tuition Assistance Grant Program (TAGP) funds were reduced to $17,556,500. Reductions were necessary statewide in all state operations in 1990-91.

WASHINGTON: Substantially increased funding will be sought for both the State Work Study and State Need Grant programs.

WISCONSIN: Our present grants have been increased by adding, to begin in 1990-91, an Independent Student Grant Program. This grant program will assist adults who receive AFDC payments by giving them an amount not to exceed $4,000 per year, plus $1,000 for child care based on needs to continue their postsecondary education. Students must have gained upperclass status prior to applying. We also hope to expand all of our existing grant allocation levels by an overall average of 8 percent.

TABLE 15

COMMENTS REGARDING NEW STUDENT AID PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES FOR 1991-92 OR 1992-93

ALABAMA:	The Legislature may fund a new program to provide educational grants to public school teachers who take courses in public, four-year colleges and universities in Alabama.
ALASKA:	We are continuing to pursue legislation for a State Scholarship for academic/artistic and athletic excellence to be awarded annually to four seniors (two males and 2 females) from each senatorial district in the state.
DELAWARE:	Our agency is working with the State Department of Labor to develop a "Workforce Education Development" scholarship. This will be a need-based program for part-time adult students.
FLORIDA:	The following programs have been authorized by the Florida Legislature but implementation in 1991-92 is contingent on receiving, in Spring 1991, legislative appropriations: Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarship program, to encourage high school graduates who excelled in vocational curricula to pursue postsecondary voc-tech education; the Vocational Achievement Grant program, to serve students with potential but who fail to qualify for the Gold Seal program; the Vocational Student Assistance Grant program, to provide up to $1,000 need-based grants to students at proprietary as well as public voc-tech schools; the Florida Student Tuition Scholarship Grant program, to provide need-based grants to lower- and middle-income students who have at least a 2.5 grade point average and have remained "drug- and crime-free"; and the Education Success Incentive program, to provide a comprehensive program of support services for elementary and secondary school students. In this latter program, "at risk" eighth grade students will be identified and guaranteed that their costs of postsecondary education will be paid by the state if they complete high school with a 2.5 g.p.a. or a voc-tech program. The program will be implemented on a pilot basis in 1991-92.
ILLINOIS:	The Full Year 1992 or the 1991-92 year, ISAC expects to implement the following three programs: the College Savings Bond Incentive Grants program to enable participants in the Illinois College Savings Bond program to receive relatively small monetary grants if the students enroll at an in-state college; the Male Minority Teacher Incentive Grants program, to award grants to minority males enrolled full-time in their third or fourth years of a teacher training program and who agree to teach for two years for each grant received in an Illinois elementary or secondary school located in areas with disproportionate numbers of students from female-headed households; and the Early Intervention program, a pilot effort intended to encourage students to complete their secondary education and continue to postsecondary education through counseling/mentoring activities and school partnerships with private corporations.
IOWA:	Due to a significant growth in the state's student aid programs, and with a new statewide need-based grant program, the Commission is recommending that two of the two-year public college student need-based programs be collapsed into the statewide grant. These combined funds would continue to serve needy students at two-year public institutions, but under one need-based grant program.
KANSAS:	The Board of Regents will seek funding for a Minority Graduate Student Assistantship Program during the 1991 Legislative session for the 1991-92 academic year.

LOUISIANA: The Office of Student Financial Assistance (OSFA), the state guarantee agency for the Stafford Loan programs, will provide one application, beginning school year 1991-92. Louisiana students will be able to use a single application to apply for federal aid, as well as state scholarship aid.

MINNESOTA: The LPN and RN Grant Program will be funded by a $5.50 voluntary contribution from LPNs and RNs when they renew their licenses. The grant will fund LPNs who want to get an RN and RNs who want to finish a baccalaureate degree or work on a masters in nursing. A new Pre-Nursing Grant program will fund students who want to serve as nurses in a rural area.

MISSOURI: We plan to implement these programs: the Artistic Scholarship Program; the Graduate Study Scholarship Program and Loan and Loan Reimbursement Programs for Nurses.

NEW JERSEY: The Department is considering proposals for a College Savings Bond Program and a State Supplemental Loan Program. These programs must be enacted into state law prior to implementation.

NEW MEXICO: We have renewed interest in targeted loan-for-service programs and in earmarking support for day-care student assistance.

NEW YORK: New York State's new Liberty Scholarships Program will provide its first awards for the 1991-92 school year. The Liberty Scholarships Program, together with other student financial aid, will, for low-income students, cover the full non-tuition cost of attendance at a public university in New York State. At private colleges, the student will receive an equivalent amount. The existing TAP Program provides full tuition coverage for low-income students at public universities. It is estimated that 30,000 students may receive Liberty Scholarship awards totalling $30 million.

NORTH CAROLINA: A study commission of the legislature is studying offering free tuition in public colleges and universities to low-income high-academic achievers. Also, a program of scholarship/loans for public service lawyers is under study.

OHIO: The Board of Regents is in the process of developing several initiatives in the area of student financial aid which will be recommended to the Ohio General Assembly in 1991 as part of the higher education biennial budget proposals. Specifics are not available at this time.

RHODE ISLAND: Children's Crusade for Higher Education Program will identify eligible third graders in September 1991 who, with their families, will sign a contract requiring the child to stay in school, accept academic and emotional support from tutors and mentors, if necessary, and keep away from drugs. In return, the state will guarantee tuition scholarship at any Rhode Island public postsecondary institution, a tuition scholarship equal to the cost of the most expensive public tuition at any Rhode Island independent college or university that has joined the crusade, a tuition scholarship at any proprietary school in the state that has joined the crusade equal to the tuition cost at the Community College of Rhode Island or a support stipend equal to the tuition cost at CCRI for any "crusader," provided they enroll in a union apprenticeship program or an industry training program.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The governing board of the South Carolina Tuition Grants Commission enacted a percent cap on tuition and fee increases recognized in the 1991-92 maximum grant computation formula, a tuition-sensitive formula used to determine the maximum tuition grant allowable at participating colleges. The maximum percent tuition and fee increase allowed is the 1990 Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) figure, which was 6.2 percent in 1989.

TEXAS: The Texas Educational Opportunity Grant Program, if funded, will provided need-based grants to first-generation college students with exceptional need. The Texas Tuition Assistance Grant Program, if funded, will provide tuition grants to students graduating from high school with a 3.00 grade point average. Awards will be available for first two years after graduation.

UTAH: A new State Work Study Pilot program is being proposed for 1991-92, but it is contingent on funding from the state legislature. A request for $289,000 has been made.

WASHINGTON: The American Indian Endowed Scholarship program was authorized by the 1990 legislature. The first awards will be made in 1992 or later, after matching funds have been raised and the program has accumulated sufficient interest earnings to make the awards possible.

WISCONSIN: We will add one new program in 1991-92, a Health Occupation Loan Forgiveness Program. This will allow HEAB to repay 50 percent of all state and/or federal loans on behalf of the borrower who practices in an employment shortage area. There currently is a program operating to forgive medical doctors' loans.

SECTION IV

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMOUNT STUDENT CATEGORIES

Survey respondents are asked to estimate the percentages of need-based undergraduate awards and dollars received by various student categories. Not all respondents can answer for every category, because the data are not collected or are not readily available from their files. However, between 29 and over 93 percent of all need-based dollars awarded to undergraduates are represented in various item response categories. Therefore, respondents' estimates likely provide a realistic, if not totally statistically valid, picture of grant recipient characteristics. Moreover, because in succeeding survey years, the same program respondents usually answer the same items, year-to-year comparisons are possible if caution is used in interpreting the changes. The data referenced below for earlier years appeared in previous NASSGP survey reports.

Table 16 shows that about 95.5 percent of expected 1990-91 recipients are full-time and 4.5 percent are part-time students. Between 1984-85 and 1985-86, the proportion of part-time recipients rose from under 2 percent to over 4 percent, but has remained under 5 percent since then. Although the proportion of all undergraduates who are enrolled part-time is increasing, the proportion of undergraduate state grant recipients who are part-time is not.

This year, 51.5 percent of expected recipients will be students who previously have received grants from their programs. This represents a continued decrease in "renewal" awards from previous years. For 1989-90, 55.1 percent of recipients had previously received awards. The percentage for 1988-89 was 56.1 percent; for 1987-88, 57.2 percent. About 22.8 percent of this year's recipients will have graduated from high school in 1990. The preceding year's proportions were: for 1989-90, 21.6 percent; for 1988-89, 21.2 percent; for 1987-88, 22.9 percent; for 1986-87, 23.1 percent; and for 1985-86, 22.8 percent. Thus there appears to be no clear trend in proportions of recipients who are newly graduated high school seniors.

The proportions of recipients enrolled at various types of institutions have remained rather stable for several years. Here are the data for 1985-86 through 1990-91:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
4-Yr Pub. Coll.	41.0%	41.4%	40.3%	40.5%	40.1%	40.0%
2-Yr Pub. Coll.	18.1	17.8	19.0	19.0	19.5	20.6
4-Yr Priv. Coll.	28.4	28.5	27.6	28.4	28.8	27.7
2-Yr Priv. Coll.	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5
Prop. Vo-Tech Sch.	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.0	5.1
Pub. Vo-Tech Sch.	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4
All Other Inst's	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.7
All Institutions	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Given the nature of these data as estimates and the fact that only about three-fourths of the states annually report data on types of schools their recipients attend each year, the most conservative statement that can be made about state grant recipients' institutional types is that they remain stable from year to year.

Since 1982-83, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of state grant recipients who are considered independent or self-supporting by their grant programs. The percentage of independent recipients rose from 26.5 percent in 1982-83 to 29.2 percent in 1983-84, held at about 29 percent until the 1986-87 increase to 31.8 percent, increased to 33.8 percent in 1987-88, rose to 36.6 percent in 1988-89, rose again to 38.1 percent in 1989-90 and is at 40.0 percent for 1990-91. Therefore, since 1982-83, the proportion of independent recipients has grown by 13.5 percentage points, from 26.5 percent to 40.0 percent.

The most likely explanation for the increase in proportions of independent recipients is that increasing proportions of all recipients are 26 years of age or older. In 1982-83, only 13.6 percent were this age. This year, 23.5 percent of expected recipients are 26 or older. Here is the distribution of recipients' ages since 1985-86:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
18-21 Yrs of Age	63.5%	64.3%	61.8%	61.9%	59.4%	57.5%
22-25 Yrs of Age	17.4	17.4	18.5	17.0	17.4	19.0
26 Yrs or Older	19.1	18.3	19.7	21.1	23.2	23.5
All Ages	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The majority of recipients for whom gender is known are female, 59.0 percent. Here are the percentages of female recipients for preceding years: 1985-86, 56.9 percent; 1986-87, 57.3 percent; 1987-88, 57.3 percent; 1988-89, 58.5 percent; and 1989-90, 58.9 percent. These data suggest that there is a slight increase in the proportions of recipients who are female, just as there is a slight increase in the proportions of undergraduates who are female.

Only one-third of the states were able to report data on their recipients' racial-ethnic group memberships. Here is a distribution of the racial-ethnic group memberships for recipients for whom such data are known, from 1985-86 to 1990-91:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
White, Caucasian	66.2%	69.2%	66.5%	66.2%	66.5%	73.2%
Black, African Am.	19.2	17.7	17.7	19.2	17.4	17.4
Native American	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Asian American	5.9	5.6	7.4	6.0	6.5	3.1
Hispanic	7.8	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.4	5.1
All Groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The data suggest that this year there is a substantial decrease in the proportions of minority students receiving state grants, from an average of 33.1 percent for the preceding five years to just 26.8 percent for 1990-91. The decrease is most apparent in Asian American and Hispanic recipients. However, given the fact that these data are estimates, it would be unwise to say with certainty that proportionately fewer state grant recipients are members of racial-ethnic minority groups. The data are somewhat troubling, but inconclusive.

This is the second consecutive year that respondents' data have indicated that fewer than 40 percent of their recipients have incomes below $10,000. Here are the frequency distributions of recipients' family incomes from 1985-86 through 1990-91:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Less Than $10,000	40.5%	42.9%	43.5%	43.5%	39.0%	36.7%
$10,000 to $29,999	50.6	47.0	44.8	43.1	43.7	43.0
$30,000 and Above	8.9	10.1	11.7	14.4	17.3	20.3
All Incomes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Because of income inflation and different proportions of state grant recipients whose incomes are known each year, it cannot be concluded with certainty that there have been major changes in family incomes of grant recipients in the past two years. However, given the fact that increasing proportions of recipients are independent students, who typically have incomes below $10,000, one would not expect the proportions of lowest-income recipients to have declined as they have. Therefore, the data suggest that increasing proportions of all recipients, and certainly of all dependent recipients, have higher family incomes.

Although more state grant recipients have incomes of $30,000 or above, their average grant awards are not increasing as much as those of recipients with lower incomes. Here are the average grant awards to students with known incomes between 1985-86 and 1990-91:

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Less Than $10,000	$ 956	$1,136	$1,189	$1,178	$1,209	$1,250
$10,000-$29,999	1,056	1,114	1,154	1,204	1,274	1,313
$30,000 and Above	1,175	1,116	1,172	1,150	1,209	1,148

Between 1985-86 and 1989-90, the average grant to "upper-income" recipients grew by only 2.9 percent, but this year it has shrunk by 5.0 percent, from $1,209 to $1,148. On the other hand, the average grant for the lowest-income recipients increased by 30.7 percent in five years, from $956 to $1,250, and the average grant for "middle-income" recipients grew by 24.3 percent, from $1,056 to $1,313. Average grants for the lowest and highest income recipients are similar, because the highest-income students are more likely to attend higher-cost institutions and, therefore, have greater financial need to qualify them for higher awards. That highest-income students' average grant has not grown as much as other students' grants, while more are receiving awards, is likely a consequence of more becoming eligible for assistance as their costs rise but the amounts for which they are eligible are relatively small.

TABLE 16

ESTIMATED 1990-91 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category		Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample*	Total Dollar Value in Sample*	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates		48	1,213	$1,509,992	95.5%	97.2%
Part-Time Undergraduates	(93.3%)	48	56	$43,403	4.5%	2.8%
1990 High School Graduates		24	211	$272,837	22.8%	22.3%
Other Freshman Applicants		24	101	$131,428	10.9%	10.7%
Soph, Jr, & Sr First-Time App.		24	137	$165,298	14.8%	13.5%
Renewal Applicants	(73.5%)	24	478	$654,181	51.5%	53.5%
4-Year Public Colleges		43	493	$479,432	40.0%	31.4%
2-Year Public Colleges		43	255	$184,311	20.6%	12.1%
4-Year Private Colleges		43	342	$678,365	27.7%	44.5%
2-Year Private (Jr) Colleges		43	19	$35,840	1.5%	2.4%
Proprietary/Business/Trade/Tech		43	62	$96,718	5.1%	6.3%
Public Vo-Tech Schools		43	29	$20,289	2.4%	1.3%
Hosp Nursing & Allied Health		43	6	$10,633	0.6%	0.7%
Out-of-State Institutions	(91.7%)	43	26	$19,700	2.1%	1.3%
Dependent Students		33	711	$968,609	60.0%	65.1%
Independent Students	(89.3%)	33	475	$518,353	40.0%	34.9%
Males		26	223	$255,079	39.7%	40.0%
Females		26	322	$365,526	57.2%	57.3%
Sex Unknown	(38.3%)	26	17	$16,914	3.1%	2.7%
White		17	314	$338,910	69.8%	68.9%
Black		17	74	$80,546	16.6%	16.4%
American Indian		17	5	$5,164	1.2%	1.1%
Asian		17	13	$15,423	3.0%	3.1%
Hispanic		17	21	$24,489	4.8%	5.0%
Race Unknown	(29.5%)	17	20	$27,062	4.6%	5.5%
18-21 Years Old		16	422	$562,935	57.1%	58.4%
22-25 Years Old		16	140	$181,007	19.0%	18.8%
26 Years and Older		16	174	$216,457	23.5%	22.4%
Age Unknown	(57.9%)	16	2	$3,881	0.4%	0.4%
Gross Family Income						
$ 0-$ 9,999		42	416	$520,282	36.7%	36.5%
$10,000-$19,999		42	286	$380,179	25.2%	26.7%
$20,000-$29,999		42	201	$259,559	17.8%	18.2%
$30,000-$39,999		42	133	$153,353	11.7%	10.8%
$40,000 & Above	(85.6%)	42	96	$110,728	8.6%	7.8%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

* Amounts in 1,000s.

SECTION V

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE AID DOLLAR VOLUMES BY STATES

This section of the report provides state-by-state detail on dollar growth in need-based grant aid to undergraduates for 1985-86 through 1990-91. The data in Table 17 show that the sixteen states each expected to award at least $20 million in 1990-91 have consistently awarded 87 to 88 percent of aggregate need-based dollars to undergraduates. The four states that award over $100 million (New York, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania) awarded 56.4 percent of aggregate dollars in 1985-86, slipped to 51.9 percent in 1988-89, rose to 54.3 percent in 1989-90 and expect to award 53.1 percent this year. The expected aggregate five-year growth rate for the four largest states is 27.1 percent but for the next twelve states, it is 45.7 percent.

One of the sixteen largest states, Washington, expects to more than double its award dollars during the five-year period, by 139 percent, from $8.827 to $21.145 million, with 59 percent of the total growth occurring just this year. The average five-year growth rate for the other fifteen states is only 47.6 percent. Five of the sixteen largest states increased their award dollars in each of the years under examination: California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin. Only two other states, Kentucky and Maryland, saw their grant dollars grow in every consecutive year. Most states, whether large or small, experienced one or more years of growth, followed by years with lower award dollars.

There are eleven states whose programs are expected to award at least $10 million this year. The expected aggregate five-year growth rate for their programs is 43.2 percent, from $104.766 to $150.074 million. Two of the eleven states, Kentucky and Maryland, expect to more than double their award dollars since 1985-86. Kentucky's dollars should grow by 121.4 percent, from $8.758 to $19.393 million, and Maryland's should grow by 119.8 percent, from $6.859 to $15.076 million. The average expected five-year growth rate for the other nine states is only 30.5 percent.

There are six states that expect to award at least $5 million but less than $7.5 million this year. Two of these states, Maine and New Mexico, expect very dramatic growth in the five-year period. Maine's expenditures are expected to grow from $809,000 in 1985-86 to $5,100,000 this year, while New Mexico's should increase from $1.461 to $6.535 million. Most of the growth in Maine is expected this year, while much of the growth in New Mexico occurred between 1986-87 and 1987-88 when its dollars grew by 181 percent.

Ten states expect to award between $1 million and $4.3 million. Their five-year aggregate growth rate is only 20.9 percent, from $20.27 million to $24.51 million. Two of the ten states, Alabama and Louisiana, expect dramatic growth. Alabama's expenditures grew from $2.242 million to an expected $4.308 million this year, with 64 percent of the expected growth occurring between 1989-90 and 1990-91. Louisiana expects to double its award dollars, from $2.0 to $4.2 million, with virtually all the growth occurring since 1988-89. The average growth rate for the other eight states is only 13.8 percent, with three expecting losses for the five-year period. Utah and Mississippi expect over 11 percent decreases in award dollars, and North Carolina expects a 42 percent reduction, from $4.44 to $2.6 million.

Nine states are expected to award less than $1 million this year, for an aggregate amount of $4.609 million, 4 percent less than they awarded in 1985-86. Five of these states, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and South Dakota, expect to award fewer dollars in 1990-91 than in 1985-86. However, one of the smallest programs, Alaska's, expects to increase its award dollars by over 92 percent, from $241,000 to $464,000, with a doubling between last year and this one.

Here are the expected five-year growth rates for all states:

Percent Change	Number	States
Over 100 Percent	6	Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico and Washington
70 to 99 Percent	5	Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Florida and Indiana
50 to 69 Percent	6	Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Virginia and Wisconsin
40 to 49 Percent	7	Arizona, California, Illinois, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania
30 to 39 Percent	3	Puerto Rico, Texas and Vermont
20 to 29 Percent	4	Colorado, Michigan, Oregon and Rhode Island
10 to 19 Percent	9	Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Carolina and Wyoming
Under 10 Percent	4	Arkansas, Hawaii, New York and West Virginia
Reduced Dollars	8	District of Columbia, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Dakota and Utah

The median expected five-year increase in aggregate dollar awards for the 52 states is 30.6 percent. Of the 26 states with above-median growth rates, 17 expect to award at least $10 million this year, with 11 expecting to award $20 million or more. Put another way, only nine of the 27 largest states expect below-median five-year growth rates. They are: New York, 8.8 percent; Missouri, 15.5 percent; Massachusetts, 16.0 percent; Ohio, 17.3 percent; Colorado, 19.3 percent; South Carolina, 19.4 percent; Michigan, 21.3 percent; Oregon, 23.5 percent; and Rhode Island, 28.1 percent. Texas' anticipated growth rate of 30.6 percent is the median.

Sixteen of the 25 states expected to award under $10 million in 1990-91 have below-median expected growth rates. Thirteen of these 16 states are expected to award less than $5 million this year. Only six of the 19 smallest programs expect above-median growth rates those in: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Louisiana and North Dakota. In general, states with larger programs have higher expected growth rates.

Although several states expect to award more dollars in 1990-91 than in 1985-86, some are expected to award fewer dollars this year than in another preceding year. They include: Connecticut, which awarded $21.149 million in 1988-89 but expects to award only $20.803 million this year; Massachusetts, $62.443 in 1988-89 versus $50.403 million this year; Michigan, $75.467 million in 1988-89 versus $69.919 million this year; South Carolina, $18.150 million last year versus $18.079 this year; Vermont, $11.137 million last year versus $10.807 million this year; Georgia, $5.197 million in 1988-89 versus $5.174 this year; Virginia, $8.062 million in 1988-89 and $7.966 million last year versus $7.400 million this year; Arizona, $3.508 million in 1988-89 and $3.420 million last year versus $3.410 this year; North Dakota, $1.242 million last year versus $1.200 million this year; and New Hampshire, $774,000 this year versus $810,000 in 1987-88, $886,000 in 1988-89 and $918,000 last year.

When these data are considered, the overall five-year growth pattern of state need-based grant dollars to undergraduates looks less favorable than it does when 1990-91 is simply compared to 1985-86. In all, 18 states expect to award fewer dollars in 1990-91 than they did in 1985-86 or some later year. Thus it can be concluded that this year does not present a rosy picture of five-year trends in state need-based undergraduate grant aid.

TABLE 17

AGGREGATE DOLLARS OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS BY STATES, GROUPED BY AWARD DOLLAR VOLUMES, 1985-86 to 1990-91
(amounts in millions)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Estimated 1990-91	Five-Year Percent Change
California	$112.373	$112.770	$118.819	$129.264	$153.045	$161.859	+ 44.0%
Illinois	122.300	131.788	135.880	143.373	171.361	180.650	+ 47.7
New York	363.949	391.989	372.363	355.192	382.655	396.090	+ 8.8
Pennsylvania	96.800	103.401	110.992	118.986	132.344	145.057	+ 49.9
SUB-TOTAL	$695.422	$739.948	$738.054	$746.815	$839.405	$883.656	+ 27.1%
PCT. CHANGE	+3.7%	+6.4%	-0.3%	+1.2%	+12.4%	+5.3%	--
Connecticut	$ 11.095	$ 9.094	$ 14.650	$ 21.149	$ 19.915	$ 20.803	+ 87.5%
Florida	14.819	14.151	15.245	16.522	20.134	27.132	+ 83.1
Indiana	26.448	30.512	45.408	35.692	41.874	46.488	+ 75.8
Iowa	22.379	22.378	25.960	30.050	32.467	37.648	+ 68.2
Massachusetts	43.466	56.995	61.600	62.443	50.844	50.403	+ 16.0
Michigan	57.645	66.864	70.099	75.467	70.721	69.919	+ 21.3
Minnesota	45.486	65.473	63.300	68.293	58.136	76.074	+ 67.2
New Jersey	65.173	63.978	70.298	76.204	84.347	94.821	+ 45.5
Ohio	45.000	47.846	49.200	50.865	53.848	52.770	+ 17.3
Texas	19.033	20.990	22.705	22.266	24.784	24.863	+ 30.6
Washington	8.827	10.022	12.425	12.858	13.925	21.145	+139.5
Wisconsin	27.816	30.622	34.653	35.842	38.072	42.102	+ 51.4
SUB-TOTAL	$387.187	$438.925	$485.543	$507.651	$509.067	$564.168	+ 45.7%
PCT. CHANGE	+13.3%	+13.4%	+10.6%	+4.6%	+0.3%	+10.8%	--

TABLE 17 Continued

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Estimated 1990-91	Five-Year Percent Change
Colorado	$9.282	$9.491	$9.327	$9.395	$10.349	$11.075	+ 19.3%
Kentucky	8.758	12.139	12.161	12.522	12.605	19.393	+121.4
Maryland	6.859	7.822	8.737	12.841	14.800	15.076	+119.8
Missouri	9.645	9.692	8.394	10.234	10.796	11.144	+ 15.5
Oklahoma	8.242	8.630	10.245	9.861	11.591	11.717	+ 42.2
Oregon	9.514	9.204	9.959	10.108	10.092	11.748	+ 23.5
Puerto Rico	12.306	12.248	14.321	15.812	(16.812)	(16.812)	+ 36.6
Rhode Island	7.856	8.930	8.138	8.967	9.917	10.067	+ 28.1
South Carolina	15.146	16.348	16.346	17.810	18.150	18.079	+ 19.4
Tennessee	9.434	10.618	12.591	11.977	12.977	14.156	+ 50.1
Vermont	7.724	8.088	8.414	9.264	11.137	10.807	+ 39.9
SUB-TOTAL	$104.766	$113.210	$118.633	$128.791	$139.226	$150.074	+ 43.2%
PCT. CHANGE	+8.2%	+8.1%	+4.8%	+8.6%	+8.1%	+7.8%	--
Georgia	$4.510	$4.946	$4.599	$5.197	$4.607	$5.174	+ 14.7%
Kansas	5.609	5.250	5.337	5.540	6.478	6.585	+ 17.4
Maine	0.809	1.151	1.418	1.408	1.877	5.100	+530.4
New Mexico	1.461	1.461	4.107	5.024	5.601	6.535	+347.3
Virginia	4.415	4.349	4.414	8.062	7.966	7.400	+ 67.6
West Virginia	5.167	5.157	5.189	5.204	5.217	5.550	+ 7.4
SUB-TOTAL	$21.971	$22.314	$25.064	$30.435	$31.746	$36.344	+ 65.4
PCT. CHANGE	+10.3%	+1.6%	+12.3%	+21.4%	+4.3%	+14.5%	--

TABLE 17 Continued

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Estimated 1990-91	Five-Year Percent Change
Alabama	$ 2.242	$ 2.120	$ 2.260	$ 2.196	2.984	4.308	+ 92.1%
Arizona	2.401	2.437	3.222	3.508	3.420	3.410	+ 42.0
Arkansas	4.108	3.800	3.759	3.903	3.946	4.137	+ 0.7
Delaware	0.756	0.875	0.807	0.829	0.956	1.243	+ 64.4
Louisiana	2.003	1.816	1.880	1.947	2.786	4.196	+109.5
Mississippi	1.288	1.287	1.230	1.251	1.243	1.136	- 11.8
Nebraska	1.093	1.042	1.094	1.052	1.276	1.310	+ 19.9
North Carolina	4.440	4.386	4.559	4.489	3.046	2.569	- 42.1
North Dakota	0.808	0.503	0.490	0.976	1.242	1.200	+ 48.5
Utah	1.131	1.080	1.133	1.081	1.091	1.001	- 11.5
SUB-TOTAL	$20.270	$19.348	$20.434	$21.232	$21.990	$24.510	+ 20.9
PCT. CHANGE	+1.1%	-4.5%	+5.6%	+3.9%	+3.6%	+11.5%	--
Alaska	$0.241	$0.229	$0.240	$0.234	$0.228	$0.464	+ 92.5%
District of Col.	1.106	1.059	1.106	1.075	1.069	0.974	- 11.9
Hawaii	0.604	0.595	0.563	0.598	0.726	0.611	+ 1.2
Idaho	0.509	0.487	0.343	0.348	0.346	0.342	- 32.8
Montana	0.440	0.401	0.419	0.420	0.415	0.383	- 13.0
Nevada	0.414	0.326	0.352	0.352	(0.352)	(0.352)	- 15.0
New Hampshire	0.660	0.623	0.810	0.886	0.918	0.774	+ 17.3
South Dakota	0.624	0.563	0.516	0.506	0.504	0.468	- 25.0
Wyoming	0.204	0.204	0.240	0.212	(0.241)	(0.241)	+ 18.1
SUB-TOTAL	$4.802	$4.487	$4.589	$4.631	$4.799	$4.609	- 4.0%
PCT. CHANGE	+7.5%	-6.6%	+2.3%	+0.9%	+3.6%	-4.0%	--
GRAND TOTAL	$1,234.418	$1,338.232	$1,392.317	$1,439.555	$1,546.233	$1,663.361	+ 34.7%
PCT. CHANGE	+7.0%	+8.4%	+4.0%	+3.4%	+7.4%	+7.6%	--

SECTION VI

RANKINGS OF STATE GRANT PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Several Report users have requested rankings of state grant program expenditures. The compilers of this Report, and preceding ones, have recognized that providing these rankings may sometimes result in rank orders that can be considered misleading. A simple rank order of dollars in grant aid per capita resident, for example, does not take into account differences in numbers of citizens enrolled in postsecondary institutions in each state, nor does it take into account differences in student/family ability to pay for educational costs, differences in costs that must be paid or differences in public demand for aid. For this reason, the compilers have resisted providing the rankings. But Report users indicate each year that they find them useful. So, as a service to them, the rankings are provided in this section of the Report.

Table 18 displays the 1990-91 rank order of states' need-based grants to undergraduates and total grants in per capita dollars by their 1990 resident populations. Only eleven states are expected to spend more than $10 per resident in all types of grant aid and just eight are expected to spend this amount in need-based aid to undergraduates. The top seven states on both rankings are, in rank order: New York, Vermont, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Eight states are expected to spend under $1 per resident in total grants: Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota and Wyoming. The states' average per capita expenditure for total grants is $6.39; the average for all states combined is $9.99. The states' average per capita expenditure for need-based grants to undergraduates is $4.76; the average for all states combined, $6.60.

The relationship between population size and amounts spent is not particularly strong. Only 62.7 percent of the states (32 of 51) rank in the same halves of distributions of total grant dollars per capita and total population, with 16 of the highest-ranking per capita grant states having larger populations, and 16 of the lowest-ranking per capita grant states having smaller populations.

Vermont ranks second in per capita grant dollars but 49th in population; Iowa ranks fifth in per capita grant dollars but 30th in population, and Rhode Island ranks eleventh in per capita grant dollars but 43rd in population. On the other hand, Georgia ranks eleventh in population but 35th in grants; Virginia, twelfth versus 32nd; Missouri, 15th versus 29th; and Tennessee, 17th versus 34th.

In general, states that rank highest on total grants per capita also rank highest on need-based grant per capita. For example, ten of the top twelve on total grants are among the top twelve on need-based grants.

Ranking states on a per capita total population basis may not necessarily be the best ranking method, since younger residents are not old enough to attend and many older residents do not attend postsecondary institutions. Therefore, Table 19 displays the 1990-91 rank order of states' undergraduate need-based grants and total grants in per capita dollars based on their estimated 1990 populations between ages 20 and 24, the traditional "college-age" group.

Only five states (New York, Vermont, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa) are expected to spend more than $200 per "college-age" resident population. Another fourteen expect to spend at least $100 on all grants. The average per capita expenditure per state is only $87 and the median is just $67, but the average for all states combined is $118.

The five states expected to spend more than $200 on all grants per "college-age" resident also expect to spend more than this amount on need-based grants to undergraduates. But only six other states expect to spend at least $100 per capita on need-based undergraduate grants: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Indiana and Massachusetts. The average per capita expenditure per state is only $65 and the median is just $40, but the average for all states combined is $90.

In comparing the rankings of total grants per capita in Tables 18 and 19, it is found that 24 states changed their numerical ranks. However, sixteen of the states changed by only one position and five changed by only two positions. Only three states' rankings changed by more than two positions. Alaska went from 26th on per capita resident population to 33rd on per capita "college-age" population, Oregon went from 31st on resident population to 27th on "college-age" population and South Carolina went from 22nd on resident population to 25th on "college-age" population.

In comparing rankings of need-based grants to undergraduates per capita in Tables 18 and 19, it is found that 27 states changed their numerical ranks. But 15 changed by only one position and seven changed by only two positions. Five changed by more than two positions, as follows:

	Rank on Population	Rank on "College-Age" Population
Idaho	44	49
Montana	48	44
Oregon	21	17
South Dakota	43	40
Wyoming	47	44

These data indicate that "adjusting" the resident population for "college-age" residents produces only minor changes in the states' relative positions on per capita rankings.

Since different percentages of the "college-age" population in each state actually enroll in postsecondary institutions, the rankings can be further "adjusted" by calculating states' ranks on per capita expenditures per full-time undergraduate student. The data are displayed in Table 20. The table contains two rankings, by all undergraduate grant aid and by just need-based grant aid. Full-time undergraduates, rather than all undergraduates, were used because over 95 percent of all need-based state grant aid goes to full-time students. Enrollment data are for 1988-89, because data for later years were not available from the Department of Education.

In the aggregate, the number of need-based dollars per full-time student is $251. The number of state grant dollars of all kinds is $314. The states, on the average, spend $165 per full-time undergraduate on need-based grants.

The median expenditure is only $112. On the average, the states spend $219 per full-time undergraduate on need-based and non-need-based grant aid. The median expenditure is $187 per full-time undergraduate.

When the need-based grants to undergraduates per capita rankings of "college'age" residents of Table 19 were compared to the per capita rankings of full-time undergraduates of Table 20, it was found that 47 states changed their rankings. Twelve of the 47 changed ranks by only one position and another thirteen changed ranks by only two positions. But 22 changed ranks by three or more positions. Those greater changes in ranks are as follows:

	Rank on "College-Age" Population	Rank on Full-Time Undergraduates
Nevada	51	42
Alaska	42	34
New Jersey	7	1
District of Columbia	34	40
Rhode Island	8	13
Connecticut	13	9
Oregon	17	21
Florida	28	24
Texas	35	31
South Dakota	40	44
Georgia	40	37
Vermont	2	5
Massachusetts	11	14
South Carolina	18	15
Maine	20	17
West Virginia	23	26
Colorado	24	27
Maryland	25	22
North Dakota	30	33
Nebraska	33	36
Alabama	37	40
Hawaii	47	44

When a state's rank on per capita need-based aid to full-time undergraduates rises significantly above its rank on per capita aid to "college-age" residents, it is likely that a below-average proportion of its "college-age" residents are enrolled as full-time students. Conversely, when a state's rank falls significantly, it is likely that an above-average proportion of its resident cohort is enrolled.

Another way of ranking state grant expenditures is by percentages of full-time undergraduates receiving grants, as shown in Table 21. These rankings were obtained by dividing the number of anticipated awards listed in Table 2 by the number of full-time undergraduates displayed in the last column of Table 20, to get the percentages of need-based grants. To get the percentages for all need-based and non-need-based grants, the numbers of anticipated non-need-based grant awards listed in Table 4 was added to the number of need-based awards and the total divided by the number of full-time undergraduates. The percentages listed in the last column are likely slightly inflated, because some unknown number of non-need-based grant recipients are likely to have received need-based grants. Data on unduplicated counts of state grant recipients are not available.

For the nation, one out of every five full-time undergraduates receives a need-based grant award and about one out of every four receives an award of some kind. However, the average percentage of undergraduates receiving need-based grants for individual states is only 15.3 percent and the median is just 11.2 percent. There are only six states where one out of every three full-time undergraduates is likely to receive a need-based grant. They are, in rank order: New York, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Illinois. Approximately one out of four undergraduates should receive awards in four other states: Wisconsin, Kentucky, Maine and Ohio. In thirteen states under 5 percent of the full-time undergraduates is expected to receive need-based grants.

The average percentage of undergraduates receiving need-based and non-need-based grants is 17.7 percent; the state median, 16.7 percent. In seven states, over one-third of undergraduates are expected to receive grants. They are, in rank order: New York, New Jersey, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Fewer than one out of ten undergraduates in twenty states is expected to receive a state grant, with fewer than one out of twenty receiving grants in ten of these states.

A final way of ranking states' grant expenditures is to compare them to total state tax fund appropriations for higher education operating expenses. The data are displayed in Table 22. The relationship is expressed in terms of total state grant dollars as a percent of appropriations. For example, New York expects to spend $439,124,000 on state grants and it appropriated $3,142,943,000 for higher education, so its percentage is 14.0 percent, which ranks second among all states.

State rankings on total state grant dollars spent generally correspond closely to state rankings on operating fund appropriations. The higher a state ranks in state grant dollars awarded, the higher it is likely to rank on total appropriations. For example, only four of the 25 states expected to spend the most on state grants ranked in the bottom 25 states on appropriations for higher education operating expenses. They are: Iowa, 15th on grant expenditures but 26th on appropriations; Connecticut, 16th versus 29th; Oklahoma, 17th versus 28th; and Colorado, 20th versus 27th. All but two of the top ten states ranked on grant expenditures, Minnesota and Massachusetts, also ranked in the top ten on appropriations. The data indicate that amounts states spend on higher education operating expenses are better predictors of what they might spend on state grants than are their population sizes.

The data also indicate that, compared to what states appropriate for higher education operating expenses, they generally spend little on state grant awards. Aggregate state grant amounts represent only 5.3 percent of expenditures for operating expenses. The per state average is only 4.1 percent, with fifteen states spending amounts equivalent to under 2 percent of their operating appropriations. Only five states' grant dollar expenditures represent more than 10 percent of their total appropriations: Vermont, 18.7 percent; New York, 14.0 percent; Illinois, 11.8 percent; Massachusetts, 10.3 percent; and Pennsylvania, 10.2 percent.

When the Table 22 data were compared to similar data for 1989-90, it was discovered that 20 states' grant dollar percentages of total appropriations had increased slightly, 23 states' percentages had decreased slightly and seven had remained the same. Between 1988-89 and 1989-90, 25 states' grant dollar percentages increased slightly, nine had decreased slightly and 16 had remained almost identical. So there might be a slight slowing of growth in grant dollar expenditures relative to expenditures for operating expenses. Last year, and in 1988-89, the aggregate grant dollars represented 5.3 percent of total appropriations for operating expenses, just as they did this year. Five years ago, in 1985-86, they represented 4.9 percent. The most conservative and reasonable conclusion that can be reached with these data is that growth in appropriations to state grant programs has fairly closely paralleled growth in appropriations for operating expenditures.

TABLE 18

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER RESIDENT POPULATION,
1990-91, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	All Grant Aid	State	Total 1990 Population*
1. New York	$21.95	1. New York	$24.33	1. California	29,839
2. Vermont	$19.12	2. Vermont	$19.78	2. New York	18,045
3. Minnesota	$17.34	3. Minnesota	$17.73	3. Texas	17,060
4. Illinois	$15.75	4. Illinois	$17.71	4. Florida	13,003
5. Iowa	$13.50	5. Iowa	$14.41	5. Pennsylvania	11,925
6. New Jersey	$12.24	6. New Jersey	$13.18	6. Illinois	11,467
7. Pennsylvania	$12.16	7. Pennsylvania	$12.21	7. Ohio	10,887
8. Rhode Island	$10.01	8. Massachusetts	$11.94	8. Michigan	9,329
9. Wisconsin	$ 8.58	9. Oklahoma	$11.21	9. New Jersey	7,749
10. Massachusetts	$ 8.36	10. Connecticut	$10.97	10. North Carolina	6,658
10. Indiana	$ 8.36	11. Rhode Island	$10.55	11. Georgia	6,508
12. Michigan	$ 7.49	NATION	$ 9.99	12. Virginia	6,217
NATION	$ 6.60	12. Wisconsin	$ 9.12	13. Massachusetts	6,029
13. Connecticut	$ 6.31	13. New Mexico	$ 8.82	14. Indiana	5,564
14. California	$ 5.42	14. North Carolina	$ 8.78	15. Missouri	5,138
15. Kentucky	$ 5.24	15. Indiana	$ 8.53	16. Wisconsin	4,907
16. South Carolina	$ 5.16	16. Michigan	$ 8.03	17. Tennessee	4,897
17. Ohio	$ 4.85	17. Ohio	$ 7.35	NATION	4,895
18. Washington	$ 4.32	18. Colorado	$ 7.34	18. Washington	4,888
19. New Mexico	$ 4.29	19. West Virginia	$ 7.19	19. Maryland	4,799
20. Maine	$ 4.14	20. Texas	$ 6.94	20. Minnesota	4,387
21. Oregon	$ 4.12	21. Utah	$ 6.65	21. Louisiana	4,238
22. Oklahoma	$ 3.71	22. South Carolina	$ 5.55	22. Alabama	4,063
23. Colorado	$ 3.35	23. California	$ 5.52	23. Kentucky	3,699
24. Maryland	$ 3.14	24. Florida	$ 5.31	24. Arizona	3,678
25. West Virginia	$ 3.08	25. Kentucky	$ 5.24	25. South Carolina	3,506
26. Tennessee	$ 2.89	26. Alaska	$ 4.66	26. Colorado	3,308
27. Kansas	$ 2.69	27. Washington	$ 4.51	27. Connecticut	3,296
28. Missouri	$ 2.17	28. Maryland	$ 4.36	28. Oklahoma	3,158
29. Florida	$ 2.09	29. Missouri	$ 4.18	29. Oregon	2,854
30. North Dakota	$ 1.87	30. Maine	$ 4.14	30. Iowa	2,787
31. Delaware	$ 1.86	31. Oregon	$ 4.[illegible]	31. Mississippi	2,586
32. Arkansas	$ 1.75	32. Virginia	[illegible]	32. Kansas	2,486
33. District of Columbia	$ 1.60	33. Alabama	[illegible]	33. Arkansas	2,362
34. Texas	$ 1.46	34. Tennessee	$ 3.68	34. West Virginia	1,802
35. Nebraska	$ 1.39	35. Georgia	$ 3.54	35. Utah	1,728
36. Virginia	$ 1.19	36. Delaware	$ 2.76	36. Nebraska	1,585
37. Alabama	$ 1.06	37. Kansas	$ 2.68	37. New Mexico	1,522
38. Louisiana	$ 0.99	38. North Dakota	$ 2.33	38. Maine	1,233
39. Arizona	$ 0.93	39. Arkansas	$ 2.16	39. Nevada	1,206
40. Alaska	$ 0.84	40. District of Col.	$ 1.60	40. Hawaii	1,115
41. Georgia	$ 0.80	41. Nebraska	$ 1.39	41. New Hampshire	1,114
42. New Hampshire	$ 0.69	42. New Hampshire	$ 1.33	42. Idaho	1,012
43. South Dakota	$ 0.67	43. Louisiana	$ 1.17	43. Rhode Island	1,006
44. Idaho	$ 0.60	44. Arizona	$ 0.93	44. Montana	804
45. Utah	$ 0.58	45. South Dakota	$ 0.80	45. South Dakota	700
46. Hawaii	$ 0.55	46. Idaho	$ 0.72	46. Delaware	669
47. Wyoming	$ 0.53	46. Mississippi	$ 0.72	47. North Dakota	641
48. Montana	$ 0.48	48. Hawaii	$ 0.55	48. Dist. of Columbia	610
49. Mississippi	$ 0.44	49. Wyoming	$ 0.53	49. Vermont	565
50. North Carolina	$ 0.39	50. Montana	$ 0.48	50. Alaska	552
51. Nevada	$ 0.29	51. Nevada	$ 0.33	51. Wyoming	456

* Population amounts are in 1,000s.

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Resident population statistics are from U.S. Bureau of the Census as reported in the December 27, 1990, issue of USA Today.

TABLE 19

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER RESIDENT COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION, 1990-91, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	All Grant Aid	State	Estimated Population Age 20-24, 1990*
1. New York	$301	1. New York	$334	1. California	2,214
2. Vermont	$251	2. Vermont	$260	2. Texas	1,371
3. Minnesota	$245	3. Minnesota	$251	3. New York	1,315
4. Illinois	$213	4. Illinois	$241	4. Illinois	847
5. Iowa	$202	5. Iowa	$216	5. Florida	836
6. Pennsylvania	$176	6. New Jersey	$183	6. Pennsylvania	823
7. New Jersey	$170	7. Pennsylvania	$177	7. Ohio	778
8. Rhode Island	$129	8. Massachusetts	$157	8. Michigan	706
9. Wisconsin	$122	9. Connecticut	$153	9. New Jersey	558
10. Indiana	$114	10. Oklahoma	$152	10. North Carolina	538
11. Massachusetts	$110	11. Rhode Island	$136	11. Georgia	530
12. Michigan	$ 99	12. Wisconsin	$130	12. Virginia	504
NATION	$ 90	NATION	$118	13. Massachusetts	458
13. Connecticut	$ 88	13. Indiana	$117	14. Indiana	407
14. California	$ 73	14. New Mexico	$111	15. Tennessee	366
15. Kentucky	$ 69	15. North Carolina	$109	16. Maryland	364
16. Ohio	$ 68	16. Michigan	$106	NATION	362
17. Oregon	$ 64	17. Ohio	$103	17. Missouri	360
18. South Carolina	$ 63	18. West Virginia	$102	18. Wisconsin	344
19. Washington	$ 62	19. Colorado	$ 93	19. Louisiana	342
20. Maine	$ 58	20. Texas	$ 86	20. Washington	339
21. New Mexico	$ 54	21. Utah	$ 84	21. Minnesota	310
22. Oklahoma	$ 51	22. Florida	$ 83	22. Alabama	305
23. West Virginia	$ 44	23. California	$ 74	23. South Carolina	285
24. Colorado	$ 42	24. Kentucky	$ 69	24. Kentucky	280
25. Maryland	$ 41	25. South Carolina	$ 68	25. Arizona	277
26. Tennessee	$ 39	26. Washington	$ 65	26. Colorado	261
27. Kansas	$ 37	27. Oregon	$ 64	27. Connecticut	237
28. Florida	$ 32	28. Missouri	$ 60	28. Oklahoma	231
29. Missouri	$ 31	29. Maine	$ 58	29. Mississippi	202
30. Arkansas	$ 25	30. Maryland	$ 57	30. Iowa	186
30. North Dakota	$ 25	31. Alabama	$ 52	31. Oregon	185
30. Delaware	$ 25	32. Virginia	$ 51	32. Kansas	180
33. Nebraska	$ 20	33. Alaska	$ 49	33. Arkansas	165
34. District of Columbia	$ 19	33. Tennessee	$ 49	34. Utah	137
35. Texas	$ 18	35. Georgia	$ 44	35. West Virginia	127
36. Virginia	$ 15	36. Kansas	$ 37	36. New Mexico	121
37. Alabama	$ 14	36. Delaware	$ 37	37. Nebraska	111
38. Arizona	$ 12	38. North Dakota	$ 31	38. Hawaii	102
38. Louisiana	$ 12	38. Arkansas	$ 31	39. Maine	88
40. South Dakota	$ 10	40. Nebraska	$ 20	39. New Hampshire	88
40. Georgia	$ 10	41. Dist. of Columbia	$ 19	41. Nevada	79
42. New Hampshire	$ 9	42. New Hampshire	$ 17	42. Rhode Island	78
42. Alaska	$ 9	43. Louisiana	$ 15	43. Idaho	68
44. Montana	$ 7	44. South Dakota	$ 12	44. Montana	53
44. Wyoming	$ 7	44. Arizona	$ 12	44. Alaska	53
44. Wyoming	$ 7	46. Idaho	$ 11	46. Delaware	50
47. Mississippi	$ 6	46. Mississippi	$ 9	47. Dist. of Columbia	50
47. Hawaii	$ 6	48. Montana	$ 7	48. South Dakota	48
49. Idaho	$ 5	48. Wyoming	$ 7	48. North Dakota	48
51. Nevada	$ 4	50. Hawaii	$ 6	50. Vermont	43
		51. Nevada	$ 5	51. Wyoming	36

* Population in 1,000s

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Resident population estimates are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1017, Projections of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010, Washington: USGPO, 1988.

TABLE 20

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS TO UNDERGRADUATES IN 1990-91 PER FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	Undergraduate Grant Aid	State	Fall, 1988 Undergraduates*
1. New Jersey	$696	1. New York	$756	1. California	663,685
2. New York	$596	2. New Jersey	$738	2. New York	556,173
3. Illinois	$592	3. Illinois	$665	3. Texas	411,310
4. Minnesota	$561	4. Minnesota	$574	4. Pennsylvania	330,584
5. Vermont	$490	5. Vermont	$500	5. Illinois	305,308
6. Pennsylvania	$440	6. Connecticut	$495	6. Ohio	293,595
7. Iowa	$362	7. Pennsylvania	$440	7. Michigan	250,690
8. Indiana	$297	8. Iowa	$381	8. Florida	229,296
9. Connecticut	$287	9. Oklahoma	$363	9. Massachusetts	226,532
10. Michigan	$279	10. New Mexico	$324	10. North Carolina	192,572
11. Wisconsin	$259	11. Massachusetts	$305	11. Wisconsin	172,775
NATION	$251	NATION	$314	12. Virginia	164,199
12. California	$244	12. Indiana	$303	13. Indiana	156,437
13. Rhode Island	$232	13. North Carolina	$297	14. Alabama	151,932
14. Massachusetts	$222	14. Florida	$295	15. New Jersey	136,282
15. South Carolina	$210	15. Michigan	$286	16. Minnesota	135,533
16. Kentucky	$208	16. Texas	$282	17. Georgia	133,861
17. Maine	$183	17. Ohio	$271	18. Missouri	133,808
18. Ohio	$180	18. West Virginia	$262	19. Washington	133,443
19. New Mexico	$167	19. Wisconsin	$259	NATION	130,091
20. Washington	$158	20. Rhode Island	$245	20. Tennessee	124,888
21. Oregon	$145	21. California	$244	21. Louisiana	115,288
22. Maryland	$142	22. Colorado	$215	22. Maryland	106,404
23. Oklahoma	$127	23. South Carolina	$210	23. Iowa	103,950
24. Florida	$118	24. Kentucky	$208	24. Colorado	102,992
25. Tennessee	$113	25. Maryland	$190	25. Arizona	97,097
26. West Virginia	$112	26. Maine	$183	26. Kentucky	93,405
27. Colorado	$108	27. Georgia	$172	27. South Carolina	92,818
28. Kansas	$ 83	28. Utah	$167	28. Oklahoma	91,961
28. Missouri	$ 83	29. Washington	$165	29. Oregon	81,092
30. Arkansas	$ 73	30. Missouri	$161	30. Kansas	79,548
31. Texas	$ 60	31. Virginia	$148	31. Mississippi	78,714
32. Delaware	$ 58	32. Oregon	$145	32. Connecticut	72,597
33. North Dakota	$ 56	33. Tennessee	$144	33. Utah	62,822
34. Alaska	$ 46	34. Alabama	$103	34. Arkansas	56,989
35. Virginia	$ 45	35. Arkansas	$ 90	35. Nebraksa	52,948
36. Nebraska	$ 41	36. Kansas	$ 84	36. West Virginia	49,411
37. Georgia	$ 39	37. Delaware	$ 76	37. Rhode Island	43,345
38. Louisiana	$ 36	38. North Dakota	$ 70	38. New Mexico	39,192
39. Arizona	$ 35	39. Alaska	$ 46	39. Dist. of Columbia	34,905
40. Alabama	$ 28	40. New Hampshire	$ 45	40. New Hampshire	32,836
40. District of Columbia	$ 28	41. Louisiana	$ 43	41. Idaho	29,810
42. New Hampshire	$ 24	42. Nebraska	$ 41	42. North Dakota	29,745
42. Nevada	$ 24	43. Arizona	$ 35	43. Maine	27,858
44. South Dakota	$ 22	44. Dist. of Columbia	$ 28	44. Hawaii	27,352
44. Hawaii	$ 22	45. South Dakota	$ 26	45. Montana	24,403
46. Montana	$ 16	46. Nevada	$ 24	46. Vermont	22,055
46. Utah	$ 16	47. Hawaii	$ 22	47. South Dakota	21,706
46. Wyoming	$ 16	48. Idaho	$ 20	48. Delaware	21,460
49. Mississippi	$ 13	49. Montana	$ 16	49. Wyoming	14,665
50. Idaho	$ 14	49. Wyoming	$ 16	50. Nevada	14,377
51. North Carolina	$ 13	51. Mississippi	$ 15	51. Alaska	10,005

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Columns One, Three, and Six in Table 1 of this Report. Enrollment data from Center for Education Statistics, Postsecondary Education Statistics Division, Washington, D.C. Enrollments for Fall, 1989, were not available as this report went to press.

CORRECTED TABLE

TABLE 21

STATES RANKED BY PERCENTAGE OF FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES RECEIVING GRANT AWARDS

State	Percent of Undergraduates Receiving Need-Based Aid
1. New York	55.2%
2. Minnesota	44.2
3. New Jersey	42.9
4. Pennsylvania	37.1
5. Vermont	36.8
6. Illinois	36.7
7. Wisconsin	30.3
8. Kentucky	29.3
9. Maine	28.7
10. Ohio	24.9
11. New Mexico	23.1
12. Michigan	22.7
13. Indiana	22.1
14. Rhode Island	21.7
15. Iowa	21.6
16. Connecticut	21.3
NATION	20.9
17. Oregon	19.8
18. Tennessee	19.2
19. Arkansas	18.1
20. Maryland	16.9
21. Massachusetts	16.1
21. Washington	16.1
23. Oklahoma	15.8
24. Colorado	14.1
25. California	11.5
26. Florida	10.9
26. West Virginia	10.9
28. Georgia	10.6
29. South Carolina	7.3
30. South Dakota	7.1
31. Delaware	7.0
32. North Dakota	6.7
32. Missouri	6.7
34. Nebraska	6.3
35. Kansas	5.6
36. Arizona	5.1
36. Virginia	5.1
38. Texas	5.0
39. New Hampshire	4.7
40. Montana	4.5
41. Louisiana	3.7
42. Wyoming	3.6
43. Utah	3.2
44. Alaska	3.1
44. Alabama	3.1
46. Mississippi	2.8
47. Hawaii	2.6
48. District of Columbia	2.4
48. Idaho	2.4
48. Nevada	2.4
51. North Carolina	1.3

State	Percent of Undergraduates Receiving Aid
1. New York	66.8%
2. New Jersey	46.6
3. Minnesota	44.2
4. Illinois	43.5
5. Ohio	39.9
6. Pennsylvania	37.1
7. Vermont	36.8
8. Wisconsin	30.3
9. Kentucky	29.3
10. Maine	28.7
11. New Mexico	28.6
12. Colorado	25.9
NATION	25.0
13. Georgia	23.5
14. Michigan	22.7
14. Iowa	22.7
16. Indiana	22.6
17. Florida	22.3
18. Rhode Island	21.8
19. Connecticut	21.3
20. Maryland	19.9
21. Oregon	19.8
22. Tennessee	19.3
23. Arkansas	18.8
24. Washington	17.2
25. Oklahoma	16.8
26. Massachusetts	16.7
27. North Carolina	15.0
28. Virginia	12.7
29. California	11.5
30. West Virginia	10.9
31. Missouri	10.1
32. Alaska	8.0
33. Delaware	7.9
34. North Dakota	7.7
35. South Dakota	7.4
36. South Carolina	7.3
37. Nebraska	6.3
38. Kansas	5.7
39. Louisiana	5.3
40. Arizona	5.1
41. Texas	5.0
42. New Hampshire	4.7
43. Montana	4.5
44. Wyoming	3.6
45. Utah	3.2
46. Alaska	3.1
47. Mississippi	2.8
48. Idaho	2.7
49. Hawaii	2.6
50. District of Columbia	2.4
50. Nevada	2.4

TABLE 22

TOTAL STATE GRANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN 1990-91

(amounts in $1,000s)

State	Percent*	State	Grant Amounts	State	Appropriation Amounts
1. Vermont	18.7%	1. New York	$439,124	1. California	$6,100,728
2. New York	14.0%	2. Illinois	$203,083	2. New York	$3,142,943
3. Illinois	11.8%	3. California	$164,747	3. Texas	$2,579,342
4. Massachusetts	10.3%	4. Pennsylvania	$145,576	4. Illinois	$1,722,530
5. Pennsylvania	10.2%	5. Texas	$118,368	5. Florida	$1,632,302
6. New Jersey	9.7%	6. New Jersey	$102,080	6. Michigan	$1,486,694
7. Minnesota	7.6%	7. Ohio	$ 80,041	7. Ohio	$1,520,055
8. Rhode Island	7.5%	8. Minnesota	$ 77,794	8. North Carolina	$1,484,279
9. Connecticut	7.4%	9. Michigan	$ 74,878	9. Pennsylvania	$1,421,710
10. Iowa	7.0%	10. Massachusetts	$ 71,967	10. New Jersey	$1,055,893
11. Oklahoma	6.9%	11. Florida	$ 69,060	11. Virginia	$1,077,934
12. Indiana	5.4%	12. North Carolina	$ 58,425	12. Minnesota	$1,028,528
13. Ohio	5.3%	13. Indiana	$ 47,454	13. Georgia	$ 961,283
NATION	5.3%	14. Wisconsin	$ 44,759	14. Maryland	$ 885,085
13. Wisconsin	5.3%	NATION	$ 43,021**	15. Indiana	$ 876,162
15. Michigan	5.0%	15. Iowa	$ 40,164	16. Alabama	$ 866,989
16. West Virginia	4.9%	16. Connecticut	$ 36,167	17. Wisconsin	$ 843,543
17. Colorado	4.7%	17. Oklahoma	$ 35,124	18. Washington	$ 840,231
18. Texas	4.6%	18. Virginia	$ 25,514	NATION	$ 817,754***
19. Florida	4.2%	19. Colorado	$ 24,279	19. Tennessee	$ 743,821
20. New Mexico	4.0%	20. Georgia	$ 23,058	20. Massachusetts	$ 697248
21. Utah	3.9%	21. Washington	$ 22,040	21. South Carolina	$ 644,726
21. North Carolina	3.9%	22. Missouri	$ 21,495	22. Missouri	$ 637,378
23. Missouri	3.4%	23. Maryland	$ 20,914	23. Arizona	$ 613,806
24. Kentucky	3.2%	24. South Carolina	$ 19,447	24. Kentucky	$ 607,445
25. South Carolina	3.0%	25. Kentucky	$ 19,393	25. Louisiana	$ 585,729
26. Oregon	2.8%	26. Tennessee	$ 18,002	26. Iowa	$ 576,924
27. California	2.7%	27. Alabama	$ 15,881	27. Colorado	$ 516,793
28. Washington	2.6%	28. New Mexico	$ 13,424	28. Oklahoma	$ 509,471
28. Maine	2.6%	29. West Virginia	$ 12,953	29. Connecticut	$ 485,846
30. Tennessee	2.4%	30. Oregon	$ 11,748	30. Kansas	$ 458,895
30. Maryland	2.4%	31. Utah	$ 11,486	31. Mississippi	$ 443,597
30. Georgia	2.4%	32. Vermont	$ 11,177	32. Oregon	$ 420,047
30. Virginia	2.4%	33. Rhode Island	$ 10,615	33. New Mexico	$ 335,466
34. New Hampshire	2.0%	34. Kansas	$ 6,666	34. Nebraska	$ 329,121
35. Alabama	1.8%	35. Arkansas	$ 5,107	35. Arkansas	$ 319,014
36. Delaware	1.6%	36. Maine	$ 5,000	36. Hawaii	$ 297,625
37. Alaska	1.4%	37. Louisiana	$ 4,966	37. Utah	$ 295,884
37. Kansas	1.4%	38. Arizona	$ 3,427	38. West Virginia	$ 262,731
39. Arkansas	1.1%	39. Alaska	$ 2,575	39. Maine	$ 195,912
39. North Dakota	1.1%	40. Nebraska	$ 2,196	40. Idaho	$ 183,997
41. Louisiana	0.8%	41. Delaware	$ 1,848	41. Alaska	$ 181,834
42. Nebraska	0.7%	42. Mississippi	$ 1,841	42. Nevada	$ 163,324
43. Arizona	0.6%	43. North Dakota	$ 1,492	43. Rhode Island	$ 141,139
43. South Dakota	0.6%	44. New Hampshire	$ 1,479	44. North Dakota	$ 129,756
45. Mississippi	0.4%	45. Idaho	$ 730	45. Delaware	$ 122,391
45. Idaho	0.4%	46. Hawaii	$ 611	46. Wyoming	$ 120,719
47. Montana	0.3%	47. South Dakota	$ 558	47. Montana	$ 116,648
48. Nevada	0.3%	48. Nevada	$ 400	48. South Dakota	$ 91,415
49. Wyoming	0.2%	49. Montana	$ 383	49. New Hampshire	$ 72,959
50. Hawaii	0.2%	50. Wyoming	$ 241	50. Vermont	$ 59,830

* Percentage equals total grant dollars divided by total tax funds.

** Amount equals total grant dollars divided by 50.

*** Amount equals total tax funds divided by 50.

Source of Tax Fund Data: Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, Grapevine, November-December, 1990.

SECTION VII

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